CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 1s¾d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28480—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

| | Per Doz. Rs. A. |
|---|---|
| Pall Mall, 11 years old | 26 0 |
| Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle | 31 8 |
| Heart Bottle | 28 13 |
| O. B. | 27 0 |
| Glentromie | 26 0 |
| Ben-Tor (cheapest) | 18 0 |

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 600 | G. W. F. Browne. | 10th July |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 17th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 24th " |
| B.I. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 31st " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 7th Aug. |
| B.I. PEKIN | 3909 | 600 | P. Harris | 14th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 21st " |
| B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 28th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 4th Sept |
| B.I. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 18th " |
| | | | | Saturday. |
| B.I. MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 26th Sept. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 3rd Oct. |
| B.I. MALWA | 2970 | 500 | C. F. Preston | 10th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 17th " |
| B.I. ROHILLA | 3387 | 700 | | 24th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 31st " |

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PENINSULAR | 5015 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 16th July. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 30th " |
| ROHILLA | 3387 | 700 | | 13th Aug. |
| SURAT | 3142 | 500 | R. J. Sleeman | 27th " |
| BOKHARA | 2955 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 10th Sept. |
| RAVENNA | 3257 | 700 | A.B. Daniell | 24th " |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
### SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. PO | 3,000 | 800 | 10th July, 1891. |
| S. S. SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st August 1891. |
| S. S. R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Aug., 1891. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | To sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 11th July, 1891. |

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1891.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

### STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Aug. '91. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Sept. '91. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | C. Bollon | 3,800 | 550 | 18th July '91 |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Mettel | 3,800 | 500 | 24th July '91. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 24, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

### DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 12th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,552 tons, on the 15th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1891. Agents.

### PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Steamer. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|
| BOOLDANA | On or about 5th August |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1891. Agents.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF PRICE
ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1891.
THE PRICE OF OUR
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS
Will be as follows:—
DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN BOMBAY,
FREE OF COOLY HIRE.

| | Per doz. Rs. a. | Syphons. Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) | 0 8 | 1 4 |
| Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia) | 0 12 | 1 8 |
| Lemonade | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Tonic Water | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Gingerale | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Gingerade | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Plain Aerated Water | 0 8 | 1 8 |
| Medical Soda Water | 0 12 | 1 8 |
| Medical Soda Water (as Pharmacopœia) | 0 12 | 1 8 |
| Seltzer Water | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Lithia Water | 1 0 | 3 0 |
| Raspberryade | 0 12 | 3 0 |

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged extra, but allowed for on return.

Syphons Rs. 2 each, allowed for on return.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18
"THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.
GLOBULES 70 as 8; 120 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.
FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

## TOILET REQUISITES.

SUPARI, OR BETEL-NUT, TOOTH PASTE.
Prepared only by Treacher & Co.
An elegant and most efficient preparation, made from the fresh Betel-Nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath. Per jar, Re. 1-4 cash; Rs. 1-8 credit.

ROSEATE DENTIFRICE.
Prepared from the formula of E. Saunders, Esq., Surgeon Dentist to Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family.
A delicately fragrant Tooth Powder, preventing the formation of Tartar, and preserving the enamel.
In boxes, Re. 1-0 cash; Re. 1-2 credit. In stoppered bottles, Rs. 1-12 cash; Rs. 2-0 credit.

TREACHER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH WASH.
An agreeable and pleasantly perfumed preparation. The value of Carbolic acid as an antiseptic and Purifier is well known and appreciated. It has a most beneficial preservative action upon the Teeth; it strengthens the Gums and purifies the breath, thus preventing Toothache.
Directions.—A teaspoonful to be added to half a tumblerful of water and used as a Mouth Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 cash; Rs. 1-12 credit.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Per box, Re. 0-8 cash; Re. 0-9 credit. Per bottle Re. 0-10 cash; Re. 0-11 credit.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes. It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for toilet and nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be absolutely *free from arsenic or other injurious matter.* Per tin, Re. 0-10 and Re. 1-0 cash; Re. 0-12, and Re. 1-2 credit.

COLD CREAM OF ROSES.
An agreeable demulcent preparation for abrasions and roughness of the skin. Per bottle, Re. 0-14 and Re. 1-8 cash; Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12 credit.

MILK OF ROSES.
A delicate and innocuous preventive of sunburn, freckles, &c. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 cash; Rs. 1-12 credit.

ORIENTAL DOUCHE.
FOR THE HAIR.
This is an admirable preparation, and is strongly recommended for its cleansing, preserving, and strengthening properties. As a dressing it is all that can be desired, and will be found to produce a delicious and refreshing coolness when used as a douche after the bath. Per bottle, Re. 1-6 cash; Re. 1-9 credit.

TREACHER'S VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.
A celebrated preparation, for which there is a great demand. It prevents and destroys scurf, strengthens and preserves the Hair. Per bottle, Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-0 cash; Re. 0-14 and Re. 1-2 credit.

TREACHER'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.
The *purified, fresh* preparation by the Company cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to the Hair, prevents dandriff, and keeps the scalp soft and cool. Per bottle, Re. 0-14 and Re. 1-8 cash; Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12 credit.

CIROLINE.
A powerful restorative for deficiency of vigour in the vessels of the scalp, commonly resulting in the loss of the Hair. Its exquisite delicacy renders it agreeable to the most fastidious taste. In stoppered bottles. Per bottle, Rs. 2-0 cash; Rs. 2-4 credit.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH.
Prepared from this celebrated Surgeon's favourite prescription, and one which is much in vogue among the Aristocracy of England. In stoppered bottles. Per bottle, Rs. 2-0 cash; Rs. 2-4 credit.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER.
*Prepared from the finest English (Mitcham) Lavender.* For sweetness and durability cannot be surpassed, the delightful aroma of the Lavender being preserved, and not superseded by the addition of other perfumes.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-0 cash; Rs. 2-4 credit. Double size, Rs. 3-8 cash; Rs. 4-0 credit.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMES.
A large selection. Small: Re. 1-4 cash; Re. 1-6 credit; medium, Rs. 2-2 cash; Rs. 2-6, credit; large, Rs. 3-8 cash; Rs. 4-0 credit; extra large Rs. 6-8. each; Rs. 7-4, credit.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
FLORIDA WATER AND KANANGA WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
From J. M. Farina, opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne.
From J. M. Farina, No. 4, Julich's Place, Cologne.
For this Brand TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are the appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
### BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## UMBRELLAS!

### FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

## UMBRELLAS!!

### NATURAL STICKS.

## THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

## GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Extra Fine Black Alpaca | Rs. | 5 8 |
| Brown Laventine Silk, very durable | " | 10 8 |
| Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk | " | 12 8 |
| Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield's | " | 15 8 |

## LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Laventine Silk | Rs. | 7 8 |
| Brown Twilled Silk | " | 9 8 |
| Brown Silk Twill | " | 10 8 |
| Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk | " | 11 8 |
| Cotton Umbrellas, lined, various colours | " | 4 8 |

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

## THORPE AND CO.,
### RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

## HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
### JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,
### DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

## THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

### BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,
### PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

## STATIONERY.

| CHIT PAPERS. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| OBLONG, 8vo. size, 5 quires | 0 | 14 |
| Envelopes, per 100 | 0 | 14 |
| CREAM LAID, 8vo. size, Envelopes combined, per 100 | 2 | 12 |
| BOXES CHIT PAPER AND ENVELOPES to match, 48 sheets paper which fit the envelope without folding, per box | 1 | 2 |
| INVITATION CARDS, LAWN TENNIS, MUSICAL, TEA INVITATIONS, &c., containing 12 in each box, with envelopes, with suitable design, per box | 0 | 14 |

| FANCY NOTE PAPERS. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| CABINETS OF PAPER, finest quality, with Envelopes | 1 | 4 |
| THE CHROMATIC, Tinted Repped, small size | 0 | 12 |
| Albert size | 0 | 10 |
| THE GRANITE PAPER, each box contains 4 quires paper and equal quantity envelopes, per box | 1 | 12 |
| THE NEW PHANTOM PAPER, DARK Grey, with which white ink is used, paper and envelope stamped pretty design, per box, Re. 1-4; ink, per bottle | 0 | 6 |

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.
Presentation Articles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Floral, Bird, Naval and Military Albums; Photo Portrait Frames; Scrap Books; Card Cases, &c., &c.
SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla. **PHILLIPS & CO. LD.** POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH:—CUMBALLA HILL.

## KEMP & Co.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE | By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth proceeds with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health. |
| *Dealers in* FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. | The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth. |
| *all Goods* PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. | Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England. |
| *connected* EXTRACT OF CHICKEN. | Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather. |
| EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR. | Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair. |
| *with* EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE. | In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood, the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health. |
| *Medicine* KEMP'S PELLICULINE. | Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand. |
| *and Pharmacy.* KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE. | This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu. |

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD. {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

## ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, 1891,

### HAS COMMENCED
### JULY 1ST.

## WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

## THE MONSOON.
### GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL **STICKS.**

**PATENT STEEL** AND **AUTOMATIC FRAMES.**

**COVERED** RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
### BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.**

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROUMANIA | W. Young | 3937 | 23rd July. |
| ASIA | J. Laird | 3560 | 6th Aug. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 9th, 1891.

---

**SILK UMBRELLAS!**

**SILK UMBRELLAS!!**

FOR LADIES AND GENTS,

From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.

**MORENAS & CO.,**

15, MEADOW STREET,

List of Articles on Application.

---

SUITABLE FOR BANKS AND OFFICES.

CHUBB'S

NEW PATENT

FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING

SAFES.

EACH FITTED WITH TWO DISTINCT LOCKS.

Size 33 by 29 by 21 with folding doors.....Rs. 650
" 38 " 33 " 23 " " " " 800
" 38 " 26 " 23 " single " " 600
" 48 " 28 " 22 " " " " 775

The first, second, and third Sizes are fitted with TWO DRAWERS, and the fourth fitted with THREE SHELVES and (5 carers).

SUITABLE FOR HOUSES AND SHOPS.

Size 22 by 17 by 16 with one drawer.....Rs. 215
" 24 " 18 " 18 " " " ..... " 250
" 26 " 20 " 20 " " " ..... " 300
" 28 " 22 " 21 " " " ..... " 350
" 31 " 24 " 22 " two " ..... " 425

**CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,**

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

---

NOW READY.

**THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.**

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the Petition of ARDESAR HORMASJI BANAJI, who carried on business as a Book Seller and Stationer, under the name of HORMASJI SORABJI and COMPANY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons who claim to be Creditors of the above named Insolvent, are requested to send in their claims with a full statement of their accounts to the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, before the Thirty-first Day of July Instant, otherwise a dividend will be declared without reference to their claims. And all persons indebted to the said Insolvent are hereby called on to make payment of their debts to the said Official Assignee forthwith. Dated this Eight Day of July. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay. aforesaid this 9th day of July, 1891.

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**SWIFT AND FARROW,**

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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**CANTWELL & CO.,**

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PATENT AGENTS,

No. 5, OLD POST OFFICE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CANTWELL'S Patent Domestic Roller Cotton Gins can now be supplied. Price Rs. 15 each. Cash with order. Large orders at reduced prices. Thorough efficiency GUARANTEED. AGENTS WANTED.

---

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્યામની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

---

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist. —MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

---

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., are now showing a Choice Collection of French and English FLOWERS, Mounted and Unmounted, from As. 12 per Spray.

---

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

---

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

---

WANTED a GRADUATE for a High School in Bombay. Apply stating terms to "A. P.," care of this Paper.

---

AN EDUCATED PARSEE LADY will accept SCHOOL MISTRESS-SHIP or TUITIONS in Guzarathi, Needle Works and Native Embroidery in any respectable European or Native Families. Apply to "LADY," care of this Paper.

---

WHAT THEY SAY!—Convent School Girls say we like FERNANDES & Co.'s HAIR-WASH exceedingly, and prefer it to any we have ever used. We also find it very pleasant and quite free from all Sticky, Nasty Stuff found in most other Washes.

---

FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and all other THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, MOTIVALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS stand unrivalled. See handbills for certificates of cures. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. To be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, and of all medicine vendors in all parts of India.

---

THE REPAIRING and TUNING DEPARTments composed of Efficient Workmen only. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

---

WANTED SALESMAN for Silk Goods only. Those who are acquainted with the Business. Apply "Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

---

LADIES are especially requested to inspect our new Stock of Toilet Requisites, indefrizzable Fringes, Wigs and high Class Perfumery. Moderate prices.—V. FUCILE & Co., below Bombay Club.

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FOR SALE.—BAY WALER COB; 6 years; up to any weight; and quiet.—Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

---

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

---

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

---

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

---

LAWN-TENNIS.—Racquets by all the well-known makers, Bags, India-Rubber Handle Covers, Racquets Covers. Hard Rubber Sole Shoes best ever imported, &c., &c.—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

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EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

---

BELLA ROSA MIXTURE TEA with Flower Tips, strong in Colour and Beautiful flavour of Rose, can be had for Re. 1-8 a lb. from D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant, and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

---

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

---

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

---

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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FOR SALE.—Copies of a lithographed large Portrait of Mr. BRADLAUGH, printed in twelve colours, specially prepared for Indians. Price Four Annas. To be had of Mr. A. S. DESHMUKH, Bombay Presidency Association, 37, Hornby Row.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

---

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

---

CHEAPEST GROUND COFFEE.—Just received from BUDAPEST. Per lb. tin annas 14 only. Best Glycerine Soap in Bars, Annas 10 each.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

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JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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## INSURANCES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE

LONDON ASSURANCE

CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP

ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK LOGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Messrs Vullibhoy Cadurbhoy and Co. and on account and at the risk of Gunpat Canjee—
56 selected first class teak logs, measuring Tons 37·10·9·1.
In lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
3 cases white handkerchieves.
4 " brown cotton half hose.
5 boxes "Glenard" very old Scotch whisky.
5 " "Patriarch" " " "
5 " "J. M. S." " " "
5 cases kerosine oil stoves.
1 " night latches.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Domenick and Co., ex s. s. Mayfield—
816—21447-8—2 cases 50 travelling lamps.
On account and at the risk of Callianjee Bhanjee—
KB 23-24 } 8 bales 38 inches 38½-39 yards grey shirtings.
B 44-45 }
36-34 5 " 34 " 38 " " "
14-18 35-9 10 " 35 " " " "
On account of the Underwriters—
14 101 838-87 5 Bales No. 30, water twist, and 4 Bundles out of bale No. 861, ex s. s. Clan Macdonald.
N P N S
N V

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 2nd CAMATEEPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Deepa Kapoor and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jangam Dhurmajee Popul, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of July, 1890, the following property, viz:—

At that piece of ground, together with the dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate in 2nd Camatеepoora Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombae, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1113, and street Nos. 71, 73, and 75, containing by admeasurement 41 and two-ninths square-yards or there abouts, and registered by the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 3507, new No. 10563, old Survey No. 3083 and 3089, and new Survey No. 3869, and bounded on the east by the house of Lingabai, on the west by the house of Nursoo Konri, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the 2nd Camatеepoora Street.

For further particulars and conditions of all application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs Geyer and Co., the valuable and handsome F. P. black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery gare, China table ornaments, carpets, Hunk's table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c, the property of a Gentleman.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DE LISLE ROAD, NEAR THE WATER WORKS STOREYARD.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mody, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Moreshwar Anundrao and Venayek Anundrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, 1887, the following property, viz:

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the dwelling-houses or range of chawls standing thereon, situate on De Lisle Road, near Chinchpogly, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,067 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. new No. old Survey No. and new Survey No. and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west by the Foras Road, on the north by the batty ground of Tejpal Khetsy, and on the south by the batty ground of Ramjee Cassiba Mall, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 1, 2, and 53 to 61, and ward Nos. 7115, 7116 and 7117, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Anundrao Luximonjee, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Moreshwar Anundrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

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**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,**
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VICTORIA AND HORSE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in Re Thucker Nundoo Dewjee, Thakersey Purshotum Gopal, Cooverjee and Jadowjee Laduck, traded in the name of Tricumdass Laljee, Insolvents, consisting of one victoria with horse and harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

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**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of MCCALLUMS, Esq., C. S., consisting of valuable books, tables, chairs, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, medicine chest, cooking utensils, double barrel gun, revolver, dagger, and many other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
125 kegs red lead.
100 drums linseed oil.
7 cases biscuits.
Also some valuable laid and other readable books, belonging to a Gentleman.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 chesnut Arab horse, 14·3, goes well in saddle and harness, Handy Infantry Charger, has carried a Lady.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2½, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built single-seated office brougham.
1 iron grey Gulf Arab, 4 years old, goes in single and double harness, carries a lady, makes a good hunter and splendid charger. Has very good spaces, up to any weight, height 16 hands.
1 good looking grey Arab, about 14-2½, age about 8, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malet Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee, the following coals:—
316 tons Powell's Duffryn Cardiff Coal, landed from ex s.s. "Idar."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

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## FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khanapur Taluka | 3,200 |
| Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas | 1,600 |
| Total | 4,800 |
| Khandis of 700 lbs. each. | |

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern Division of Kanara | 1,600 |
| Central Division of Kanara | 300 |
| Southern Division of Kanara | 1,700 |
| Total | 3,600 |
| Khandis of 700 lbs. each. | |

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MacGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

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FOR SALE.

ONE Compound Condensing Horizontal Engine of 350 indicated horse power.
High Pressure Cylinder 26" diameter.
Low Pressure Cylinder 46" diameter, 5 feet stroke, of W. and J. Galloway and Sons' make.

SPARE PARTS.

2 Piston Rods, viz:—One for High Pressure and one for Low Pressure Cylinder.
2 Motion Bars.

GEARING

Shafts, Bevel wheels, new and old, Valve box, Wall boxes bearing brasses, &c., also one Stationary Steam Engine and underneath Multitubular boiler, 20 nominal Horse Power, of Messrs. Robey and Co's make.

BOILERS.

2 Double revitted Boilers 30' × 7' with welded flues steam pressure per square inch 80lbs. of Daniel Adamson's make.
1 do. do. do.
Steam Pressure 90lbs per square inch.
The above Engines and Boilers are in working order.

For Particulars apply to the MILL MANAGER, The JADOWJEE RAGHAUJEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., Foras Road, Bombay.

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## NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

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THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of the above Institution will be held at the Alexandra School Room, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1891, at 5-15 P.M., to receive and consider the Director's Report and Audited Account, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.

1st July, 1891.

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NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World. Sold by all Wine Dealers.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

---

MR. N. S GLAZEBROOK has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1891

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O. AND R. RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Spring Steel of the following descriptions, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 in. by 5/16 in. | about 9 tons. |
| 3½ in. by ⅜ in. | " 51 " |
| 4½ in. by ⅜ in. | " 8 " |
| 4 in. by ⅜ in. | " 10 " |

Tenders may be submitted for the whole quantity or for lots of not less than one ton.

Forms of Tender and further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper's Office at Lucknow upon payment of Re. 1.

Tenders will be received by the Manager in his Office at Lucknow up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th July 1891.

ERNEST T. ANTHONY,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Lucknow, 24th June 1891.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

**CLUB WINES.**

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | Pall Mall, London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | Pall Mall, London. |
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | Pall Mall, London. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| COLIGNY FRERES | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| CURLIER FRERES | Cognac. |
| GABRIEL ST. MARC | Cognac. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co. | London. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms-am-Rhein. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| THOS. MOSLEY AND Co. | Gibraltar. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côtes d'Or |
| J. & R. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN AND Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| FRANK BAILEY AND Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

---

SMOKERS

In want of really

GOOD TOBACCO

AT A

MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to know

the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED DAILY BY

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient

GUARANTEE

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of his

SPECIALITIES:—

| | | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "1888" Mixture | per | 1 lb. tin | 3 | 12 |
| Do. do. | " | ½ " | 2 | 0 |
| "Golden Block" Mixture | " | 1 " | 3 | 4 |
| Do. do. | " | ½ " | 1 | 12 |
| Golden Leaf Birds' Eye. | " | ¼ " | 0 | 14 |
| Golden Fleece | " | ½ " | 1 | 12 |
| Virginia Shag | " | ½ " | 1 | 12 |
| Latakia | " | ½ " | 1 | 12 |

WARRANTED FRESH, PURE AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

---

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Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

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|---|---|
| **"SALISBURYS."** | |
| HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box ... ... ... | 2 8 |
| **"IMPERIALS."** | |
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| **"MAYOS."** | |
| MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... ... ... per box of 100 | 3 8 |
| **"BEACONSFIELDS"** | |
| HAVANNAH-SHAPED, No. 1—4½ inches long... per box | 3 0 |
| manufactured in three sizes, " 2—4 " ... " | 2 12 |
| in boxes of 100. " 3—3½ " (thin)... " | 2 8 |
| **"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."** | |
| MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100 | 2 0 |

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

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OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

**SPENCER & CO.,**

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

---

## BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
REST ..... " 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

---

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

---

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

---

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

---

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | SAIGON. |
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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SINGAPORE. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

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---

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BAGDAD. | ISFAHAN. | RESHT. |
| BUSHIRE. | KIRMANSHAH. | SHIRAZ. |
| BUSREH. | MESHED. | TABRIZ. |

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

---

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NOW READY—6th EDITION.

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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount Paid-up. | | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 8 p.c.p.a. | 970 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 400 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 1 000 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 890 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | 410 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 12½ |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | 420 | 420 | 7 pr. ct. | 435 |
| Char. Mercantile | 20,000 | 425 | 425 | 5 pr. ct. | 330 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | -- |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank | 80,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 160 |
| Silver Share | -- | -- | -- | -- | 104 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs.15 | 515 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,316 | 100 | 100 | 4 | 94 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 2 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 25 | 720 |
| BombayCotton Manfg Co. | 800 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 435 |
| China Mills Co. Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 650 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 50 | 1020 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct | 650 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 1,000 | 700 | 700 | 15 | 625 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 495 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 490 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 850 |
| Empress | 3,100 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 635 |
| Framjee Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 675 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 115 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,600 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 805 |
| Hinguaghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 63 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 635 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 780 |
| ImperialCotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | -- | 380 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 935 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 640 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 50 | Nil. | 345 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 11,600 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 230 |
| Jewraj Baiod | 1,000 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 30 | 830 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 2 | 555 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 630 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 25 | 25 | Nil. | 560 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 40 | 575 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct | 205 |
| LukmidasSpining &Weaving Co | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1010 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 100 | 2000 |
| Mahaluxmee | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 440 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 50 | pr. c | 800 no |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,00 | all | Rs. 60 | 1,310 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 25 | 5 | 130 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 70 | 1,675 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 10 | 7 pr. ct | 105 |
| National | 500 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Nil. | 170 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 685 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 407½ |
| Presidency Mills Co. Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5½ | 1,160 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| SholaporeMills. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,380 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 520 |
| Southern India. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 100 no m |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12 | 280 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 245 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 545 |
| Swadeshi Mills. | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 480 |
| Victoria Mills. | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 290 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 770 |
| QueenMills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 825 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,035 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 700 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 800 |
| Britannia Mills. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 660 |
| Central India.. | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 1,130 |
| Wadia Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | -- | 625 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 260 |
| | 750 | 150 | 150 | 7½ | 182½ x |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile.. | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 100 |
| Bapty Bros. | 16,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | All. | Nil. | 100 no n |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,000 |
| Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,50 | 135 | 3,575 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 33½ | 900 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 93 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 920 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 405 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills. | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 1 | 182½ |
| Geyer &Co., Ld | 500 | 100 | 70 | -- | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct | 13 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct | 90 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 26½ | 328 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 100 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 93x3 |
| NapierHotelCo | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 51dx |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | -- | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 170 |
| Oriental Loan. | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 70 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 420 |
| Prince of WalesFirein. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N div | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | -- | 45 |
| Soundy & Co.. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 84 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld. | Ord.1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 95 |
| Do. | Pref. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 85 | 925 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 92 |
| Telephone Co.. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-3 | 17 |
| Western India Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | -- | £100 | All | 5 p.c. | 2,13 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares | -- | £18 | -- | do. | 420 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 13-12-6 |
| Carolas | „ 225 |
| MaxicanDollars | „ 222-8 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | „ 265 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ betterness | „ 107-6 |
| Gold Leaf | „ 22-4 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch | „ 22-6 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | „ 22-4 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch | „ 22-4 |
| Pekin do | „ 22 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent | 107 9-16 |
| Four-and-a-half per cent | 103½ |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans | 109 |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 | nom. |
| City of Paris Loan | 222 |
| Port Trust Bonds | 104½ |

## EXCHANGE.

| | Terms. | | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | | 1s. 5 17-32d. |
| Do. do. | Telegraphic | | 1s. 5¾d. |
| Do. do. | 3 Months' sight | | 1s. 5 19-32d. |
| Do. do. | 4 Do. | do. | 1s. 5¾d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. | do. | 1s. 5 23-32d. |
| Do. Credit | 3 Do. | do. | 1s. 5¾d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. | do. | 1s. 5¾d. |
| Do. Documents | 3 Do. | do. | 1s. 5 25-32d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. | do. | 1s. 5 29-32d. |
| France | 3 Do. | do. | 1'37 |
| Do. | 6 Do. | do. | 1'38½ |
| Calcutta | At sight | | 100 1-32 |
| Do. | 60 days | do. | 99½ |
| Madras | At sight | | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 30 days | do. | 99½ |
| China | 60 days | do. | 219 |

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 11-30 a.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Alexandra N. E. Institution Annual Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Recreation Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mechanic's Institute, Parel.
Ordnance Quadrille Party, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Booldana arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Fazilka (s), Rangoon, &c.; and Lombardy (s), Hongkong.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Friday), commencing at 5 p.m., weather permitting.

SOROSIS.—Regular meeting of the Sorosis will be held on Saturday, at 4 p.m. All the members are urged to be present, as preparations are to be made at this meeting for the coming anniversary.

A HOMELESS EUROPEAN.—Richard Robinson, aged 40 years, at present unemployed, was found lying on the road in Elphinstone Circle on Wednesday evening. He was very ill and unable to move, and so he was removed by the police to the European General Hospital.

THE CLOCK TOWER VICTIMS.—The Ripon Printing Press Company, Kalbadevie, has issued well-executed portraits of the two ladies who met their deaths at the Clock Tower. The portraits are mounted on either side of a capital picture of the Clock Tower. The price is but six annas.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bapoo Vittoo, living at Mandvi, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 189, from a box in his room, which was broken open, on the night of Tuesday last during his absence from home. The complainant's suspicion rests on a fellow-boarder who has since absconded.

SLEEPING MEN ROBBED.—Goolamally Ambabhoy, a dealer in ironware residing in Satlad Street, reports to the police that while he was asleep in his verandah on the night of Monday last, somebody stole from him gold ornaments valued at Rs. 23. Bapoo Chatoo, living at Grant Road, has also reported to the police that while he was asleep in the verandah of his house on Tuesday night, he was robbed by somebody of a silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 13.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gopal Dadoo, the Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, placed Ebrahim Hassan and twelve other cart-drivers in the dock for working their oxen, though suffering from tumours on the neck and mange and being in several instances in a state of emaciation. The magistrate inflicted fines of Rs. 2 on eight of the offenders, Re. 1 on three, and discharged the other two, who were willing to have their animals treated in a hospital.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT CAMMATIPURA.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Acting Superintendent Dillon brought up on remand and charged Gharu Janu before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to murder Ramia Sakia, aged 20 years, by stabbing him with a clasp knife on the 17th ultimo. Mr. Dillon asked his worship for an adjournment of the case, pending the recovery of complainant, who is still lying in the hospital in a precarious condition. His worship accordingly adjourned the case until Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Mr. A. A. Wilson, band-master) will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Naaman | Costa. |
| Overture | Mozart | Suppe. |
| Valse | Little Sailors | Crowe. |
| Chorus | Parisina | Donizetti. |
| Reminiscences of Benedict | | Godfrey. |
| Galop | The Jolly Bachelors | Standhaft. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISMISSAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICES.—Bandgitaz Valad Mahmad, Revenue and Police Patel of the village of Aunj, taluka Sholapur, in the Sholapur Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of gross neglect of duty, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. Ramchandra Jinaji, late Kulkarni of the village of Aunj, taluka Sholapur, in the Sholapur Collectorate, having been found guilty of gross neglect of duty when officiating as Kulkarni, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, as Surgeon-General Pinkerton was driving out of the compound of Mr. Justice Birdwood's bungalow in his brougham, the reins of the horse broke. The animal took fright and bolted down Mount Pleasant Road, at the foot of which the carriage collided with the compound wall of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit's bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road. The horse fell, bringing the carriage to a sudden stop; but Surgeon-General Pinkerton fortunately escaped unhurt, although the coachman sustained a slight injury to one of his legs. The brougham was considerably damaged, and the horse also sustained slight injuries.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquiry was held by the Coroner, Dr Blaney, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. hospital, into the circumstances regarding the death of Hassanally Ramookhan, a ship-labourer, aged 30 years. A few days ago, whilst the deceased and other labourers were discharging blocks of dammer on board a vessel, a block of dammer fell on his left foot, inflicting a wound on the toe. The wound was dressed at home, and the deceased was not taken to any hospital until Wednesday last, when being seized with spasms, he was taken to the J. J. hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The opening game of the Gymkhana season will come off to-night (Friday) on the Cooperage at 5-30 p.m. Players are particularly requested to note their colorurs and be on the ground in good time. Sides:—*Whites.*—Messrs. G. McCausland, H. H. Tudor, R.A., J. G. Hewitt, M. F. Reid, C. La Touche, E. T. Tudor, R.E., W. C. Symes, J. M. Anderson, A. Watling, R.E., F. J. Chapman, J. Peacock, R.A., F. Waller, Captain Francis, and Mr. Laugton. *Colours.*—Messrs. J. Waller, C. St. Paul, Ward, Fischer, C. H. Ross, F. C. A. Parsons, R.A., C. K. Fairless, A. B. Truefit, D. J. Muirhead, G. E. Schofield, A. Hay, E. C. R. Chitty, J. H. Merryweather, A. D. Creagh; and J. W. Playfair. In the ties for the Calcutta Challenge Cup Bombay Gymkhana have drawn "St. James" Club.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE GIRL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Gogha Street, Fort, touching the death of a Parsee girl named Ruttonbai, daughter of Jamshedjee Furdoonjee. The deceased, who was 20 years of age, lived with her mother in the Fort. They were in very straitened circumstances and entirely dependent for their support on their friends and relatives. The deceased's father lived with his sister and was supported by her. He formerly kept a fruit shop, but in consequence of losses he gave it up. He had had no occupation for the last six years. The deceased was unmarried. She took her dinner on Wednesday evening and went to bed at 9 p.m. apparently in a cheerful mood. When her mother got up next morning, she found the deceased missing from her bed, and a search was made, when the body of the deceased was found floating in a well a short distance from the house. Her *saree* and slippers were found lying on the pavement. A Parsee went into the well and brought out the dead body of the deceased. There was 12 feet of water in the well and a high wall round it. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THEFT BY A FELLOW-BOARDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Bhyru Gundoo, a labourer, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 23, belonging to Maroti Krishna. The accused came to Bombay two months ago from his native country, Satara, in search of employment. He was employed in the same factory where the complainant worked and they both lived in one house, but in different rooms separated from each other by a partition. On Monday last, while the complainant was absent at his work, the accused broke open the complainant's box and, stealing its contents, absconded. The complainant on his return home in the evening discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police. His suspicion rested on the accused, as he had not attended to his work that day. The police on inquiry arrested the accused, who confessed to having stolen the money from the complainant's room during his absence from home; but when questioned by his workship, he, however, denied the charge and said that the money belonged to him. The magistrate convicted the accused and setenced him to undergo three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THROWING BALLAST IN THE HARBOUR.—Mr. Yorke Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, continued the prosecution of Shanghai Fakira, Ramji Ziah, Tulaji Oomaji, Baru Babaji and Luximan Kanoo, tindals, on behalf of the Port Trustees, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The prisoners, who are in the service of Messrs. Cursetji Khambatta and Company, contractors for discharging cargo from vessels arriving in port, were charged by Mr. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, with infringing section 21, Indin Ports Act, on June 24th, in throwing a considerable quantity of sand into the stream while anchoring off Tank Bunder. This case was remanded at the last hearing to allow the accused to call evidence on their behalf, in which it was denied by three of the witnesses that the offence had been committed or that any implements towards effecting a discharge were on their boats. The magistrate, after hearing their evidence, came to the conclusion that he had no reason for doubting that the accused did receive orders from their owners to discharge the sand outside. Instead of that it appeared that three of them, as stated in the evidence given before him by Captain Mackay, admitted throwing the sand out off Tank Bunder. His worship informed the prisoners that any one guilty of this offence was liable to be fined Rs. 500. As the evidence was doubtful regarding the first and fourth accused, he must acquit them; but on Ramji Ziah, Tulaji Oomaji, and Luximan Kanoo he would inflict a fine of Rs. 15 each.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday a case in which Tricumdass Mooljee charged Khimjee Vullubdass with defaming him by an accusation of being in insolvent circumstances and to have temporarily left Bombay with a view to avoiding his credits and liabilities came up for hearing before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rivett-Carnac appearing for the prosecution and Mr. De Souza for the defence. The magistrate, after recording evidence in support of the charge and hearing the arguments for the defence, postponed the case till Wednesday, on which day he said he would deliver judgment. Accordingly, when the case was called on the respective legal gentlemen were present, but the accused, Khimjee Vullubdass, was unable to attend.

Mr. De Souza said his client had sent him a certificate that morning signed by Dr. Langley, the Brigade-Surgeon, certifying to that fact.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac submitted that he was in a position to produce evidence that would clearly prove that the accused was quite well and had been walking through the streets of Bombay that morning after performing certain ceremonies in his temple. The non-appearance of the accused was nothing more than an act to stay the present proceedings, to enable him to appear in the cross-charge pending against him in the same court. The testimony, Mr. Carnac said, that would be adduced would sufficiently show that the accused's illness was only a myth, and he would then ask the court to issue a warrant of arrest against the accused and for his subsequent committal for contempt of court.

The magistrate pointed out that there was the certificate from the doctor explicitly stating that the accused was unable to be present.

Mr. Carnac contended that the alleged certificate could not possibly be one, and if it were, it would be inadmissible on the ground that it required verification by Dr. Langley's evidence on oath, which was a similar practice in the High Court. Moreover, Dr. Langley could not be sure of his own knowledge that the man who applied for a certificate was Khimji Vullubdass and not a substitute.

Mr. De Souza pointed out that the practice in the Police Court was that no verification was required.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac submitted that if such was the case it was an extremely loose practice. Evidence was then led by Mr. Rivett-Carnac which purported that the accused had gone to the Maharajah's temple to perform certain ceremonies. In cross-examination two witnesses admitted amicable relations with the complainant, who had spoken to them on the medical certificate. They also admitted being the complainant's tenants.

At this stage Mr. De Souza produced the certificate from Dr. Langley, which ran: "This is to certify that Mr. Khimji Vullubdass is suffering from diarrhœa and will be unable to be present at the court to-morrow. He should be granted a week's leave. Bombay, July 7th, 1891. (Sd.) C. H. R. Langley, Brigade-Surgeon."

On reading this certificate the magistrate declined to issue a warrant, remarking that it would be tantamount to harassing the patient and causing him annoyance. But it was his opinion that Dr. Langley should be called for examination.

Mr. De Souza undertook to secure his presence.

Mr. Carnac applied that the accused should be examined by Dr. Sidney Smith on behalf of the complainant and also the accused's son, who was present in the court.

Mr. Richardson declined to make an order with regard to the examination of Dr. Sydney Smith before hearing Dr. Langley's evidence, but permitted Mr. Rivett-Carnac to examine the accused's son.

His evidence contradicted that of the foregoing witnesses.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac then said he was of opinion that he was entitled to expenses.

Mr. De Souza contradicted Mr. Carnac's application on the face of the fact that he (Mr. De Souza) had written to the complainant's solicitor on the previous day informing him of the accused's sudden illness.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he was not bound to believe the statement of Mr. De Souza, who did not enclose a copy of the certificate.

Mr. DeSouza thought it highly unprofessional on the part of the prosecution not to believe what was said by a member of the medical profession, who was not a likely person to make statements unverifiable by facts.

Dr. Langley, who was next examined, stated that he examined the accused, who was brought to him by Mr. Ruttonji Colah, who was known to witness. The accused was suffering from diarrhœa, and if he exposed himself by moving about it would be the height of imprudence on his part. Entire rest was absolutely necessary. Witness did not prescribe for the accused.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac asked in cross-examination what made the witness sure that the person tendering himself for examination was the accused in the case.

Mr. De Souza interrupted and said that he had brought the accused in a gharry, who was waiting in the compound below, for the identification Mr. Carnac was so desirous of.

Mr. Richardson requested Dr. Langley to go and see whether this person was the same for whom he had written the certificate. Dr. Langley returned shortly and informed the court that it was the person for whom he had certified.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, addressing Dr. Langley, said that he supposed Dr. Langley took his fees and signed his certificates.

Dr. Langley angrily:—"Now, my lord, this is gross insult, the grossest ever offered to a medical man, and I seek the protection of the court from the insulting statement made by this person."

Mr. De Souza, rising, requested the court to intervene and protect the witness from the insinuations cast upon him.

Mr. Richardson thought it extremely improper and very wrong on Mr. Carnac's part to have imputed such a motive to a gentleman of Dr. Langley's position and respectability.

Mr. Carnac said he did not mean anything against Dr. Langley's reputation. His intention was to say that a doctor believed what was stated to him and gave certificates to applicants on receipt of fees. However, he had great pleasure in retracting any words he might have unintentionally uttered reflecting on or were injurious to the doctor's character. He withdrew any such statements without reservation and apologised.

Dr. Langley, being thanked by the court for his attendance, left the box.

The case was then adjourned to the 14th instant.

## ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Virchand Hemraj and others sued Maliram Koondulman before Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoye to recover Rs. 100, together with Rs. 42 as interest, on a promissory note passed by the defendant to the plaintiffs. Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Shamrao Rele appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Rele, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the promissory note was not passed by his client to the plaintiff, but it was a blank note passed to the firm of Gajanir and Co. along with another promissory note, and the arrangement was that the blank note was to be returned to the defendant when the moneys on the first promissory note were paid off. The blank note was subsequently filled up by the plaintiff, and this suit was brought by him against his client. Mr. Shamrao asked his honour to dismiss the suit with costs. His honour, after hearing the evidence in the case, gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 142 with court costs.

MR. P. J. FITZGIBBON has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar.

SURGEON J. P. BARRY has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. W. B. Boyd.

## A LAND DISPUTE.

ON Wednesday, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in a case in which Hajee Kadarmia Hajee Rahimtoola claimed to recover from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay the sum of Rs. 4,650 as compensation under section 301, in respect of 54·75 square yards of the plaintiff's land required by the respondent to be taken under the provisions of section 298 as a set back to the regular line of the street. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey, and Cama, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Burder, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the respondent.

In delivering judgment his Honour said:—This is a petition under section 504 of the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, whereby the petitioner claims to be paid by the respondent the sum of Rs. 4,650, as compensation, under Section 301 (1) in respect of 54·75 square yards of the petitioner's land required by the respondent to be taken up, under the provisions of Section 298, as a set back to the regular line of the street. The area required is admitted by the respondent to be 54·75 square yards, and the petitioner admits that he is still himself in possession of it. The question between the parties, then, is as to the amount of compensation to be paid for it, under section 301, for the value of the land, and for any loss, damage or expense sustained by the owner in consequence of the order of set back. The particulars of the petitioner's claim appear in para. 18 of the report of his Engineer, Mr. Morris, annexed to the petition, Ex. I. in the case. This shows that the petitioner included in his original claim an item of Rs. 594·70, as an extra allowance of 15 per cent. on the total of actual loss, for the compulsory taking. It was admitted at the hearing that after the decision of the High Court in Municipal Commissioner *vs.* Patel Haji Mahomed, I. L. R. 14, Bom. 292, this portion of the claim could not be insisted on. It was, therefore, abandoned, and the petitioner's claim reduced to Rs. 3,935·30. It was suggested in argument that I should allow interest on such sum as I might find payable for compensation, but this, I think, cannot be done for two reasons. In the first place, it is not included in the particulars in the Report, which the petitioner makes the basis of his claim, nor claimed in the petition itself; and in the second place, it is admitted that the respondent has not yet taken possession of the land. The question, therefore, will merely be as to the Rs. 3,935·30 now claimed as compensation. The particulars as to this consist of the following items: (1.)—Value of 31¾ square yards of land at the price paid by the owner, *viz.*, Rs. 40·91 per square yard, Rs. 2,239·82. (2.) Value of the old plinth and foundations at the N.-W. corner of the building under the new work, Rs. 61·72. (3) Value of the old building upon the N.-E. portion of the set back, which can be repaired at a moderate expense, Rs. 600·68. (4.) Damages sustained by the partition of the property reducing the area so as to render upper storeys impracticable, as the present upper floor which, if of sufficient area, might be utilized with repairs will now have to be removed altogether, Rs. 367. (5.) Extra cost of remodelling the ground floor to suit the curved frontage at the N-E corner, Rs. 200. (6.) Loss of 25 per cent. of value of land in consequence of not being able to utilize it to the full extent by building upper storeys, Rs. 487. The respondent admits the claim as regards the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th items. As to the 1st, he calculates the value of the 54¾ square yards of land at Rs. 15 per square yard only, and not Rs. 40·91 as claimed by the petitioner. As to the 4th and 5th, he says that the amount to be allowed in respect of them is to be taken as included in the amount he has allowed in respect of the 6th, taking the petitioner's calculation therein, based on his higher valuation of the land, which, if taken on the lower valuation contended for by the respondent, would reduce the amount to be allowed in respect of the 6th item, considerably below the Rs. 487 claimed by the petitioner, and allowed by the respondent. So that the respondent, in fact, admits his liability for compensation on the grounds mentioned in the 4th and 5th items, and the principle on which it is there claimed, but only disputes the amount in so far as it exceeds the difference between 25 per cent. on the value of the land as taken at Rs. 40·91 and at Rs. 15 per square yard. I have, therefore, to determine, 1st, whether the respondent is to pay at the rate of Rs. 40·91 or of Rs. 15 or any and what intermediate rate per square yard for 54·75 square yards of the petitioner's land; 2nd whether the respondent is to pay Rs. 367 or any and what less sum as damages for the partition of the petitioner's property reducing the area so as to render upper storeys impracticable; and 3rd, what the respondent is to pay Rs. 200 or any and what less sum as the extra cost of remodelling the petitioner's ground floor to suit the curved frontage at the N. E. corner. The way in which the plaintiff arrives at the sum of Rs. 40·91 per square yard as representing the value of his land is shown in paras. 7 to 12 of Mr. Morris's report. Taking Rs. 6,000, the price for which the plaintiff purchased the estate on 30th January 1890, he adds thereto the sum of Rs. 500 for brokerage and legal expenses. From the total of Rs. 6,500 so arrived at, he deducts Rs. 2,176 as representing the present value of the building, which contains 27,380 cubic feet, at a 1¼ per cubic foot. The remainder, Rs. 4,324, then represents the value of the land without the building, dividing this by 105·69, the number of square yards, purchased, he gets Rs. 40·91 as the price per square yard. There are two manifest objections to this result. In the first place, Rs. 500 is a greatly exaggerated estimate of the brokerage and legal expenses, which the petitioner in his evidence could not make to amount to Rs. 200. In the next place, the value of a 1¼ per cubic foot for the existing building is a purely arbitrary, and to my mind unduly low estimate. Mr. Mooris in his evidence said that to build such a house as the petitioner's would cost as. 3 per cubic foot, and the petitioner said that at the time of the purchase the house was in good condition. It is true that after it had been through a monsoon the petitioner was called on by the Municipality to renew the back wall of the building, as being in an unsound condition. But that objection to a part of the building does not necessarily argue any great unsoundness of the rest, and the fact that when notice was given as to part no objection was taken as to the rest at least implies that the rest was sound, and we have the petitioner's own assert on that it was in good repair. I think, therefore, Mr. Morris must have taken a very low estimate of the value of the whole building when he fixed it at less than ⅓ the original cost. But the effect of on the one hand exaggerating the total cost, and on the other depreciating the present value of the building, is, of course, materially to increase the final result which is taken to represent the price of the land. Mr. Morris in his evidence showed that a calculation based on the return to the plaintiff from his shop rents produced very nearly the same result. But here, again, he took the same low value for the present value of the building. This result is, therefore, open to the same objection as the other. On the other hand, the application of Mr. Morris's principle of calculation to other properties in the same neighbourhood, showed that in none of them was it possible by the same means to arrive at anything like so high a result as the value of the land. For instance, the value of Hajee Sallay Mahomed's corner property in Nowrojee Street, marked F on the tracing plan used in Court, which contains eleven shops, with frontages on two roads, and is more conveniently situated than the petitioner's in regard to the bazar. When worked out on Mr. Morris's system, even after taking in account the Rs. 3,000 spent on improvement, falls short of Rs. 18 per square yard. Moreover, Mr. Morris said that if the petitioner spent Rs. 3,000 on the improvement of his building, he would not realise any appreciably higher rents than at present. Taking these facts into consideration, I think the only conclusion is, that there must be something wrong in the principle of the calculation by which the petitioner has arrived at the sum of Rs. 40·91 as representing the value per square yard of his land without the building. I think, however, that it is possible from the evidence of actual sales in the neighbourhood to arrive at a reasonable result approximately representing what may be taken as a true and fair value of the petitioner's land. The latter is situated in Pestonjee Street. In the very next street, Hormusjee Street, is the property of Vasludin Nasrudin, marked B in the tracing, which contains 370 square yards. This was purchased on the 27th November, 1890, for Rs. 8,500, and then produced a rental of Rs. 35 per month. The purchaser expended Rs. 1,500 on the building, which now return a rental of Rs. 70 per month. But if the present building, after an expenditure of Rs. 1,500, produces a rental of exactly double the old building, the inference is, that the old building, as it originally stood at the time of the purchase, was worth another Rs. 1,500. Deducting this from the Rs. 8,500 purchase money we have Rs. 7,000 as representing the value of the land, which divided by 370, the number of square yards, gives just Rs. 19 per square yard as the value of the land. This property, however, is not a shop property, and is not so well situated in regard to road frontages and the bazaar as the petitioner's; and for these advantages due allowance should be made to the latter in computing the value of his land. Again, in Koli lane, at no great distance from the petitioner's, is the property of Chaiat Shimga, marked C on the tracing, which contains 30 square yards. This was purchased on 10th February, 1891, for Rs. 800. The house then on it was in so dilapidated a condition that there was no tenant, for it, and the price of Rs. 800 must, therefore, be taken to represent very little if anything more than the price of the land. If we divide this by 30, the number of square yards we get about Rs. 26 as the value of the land, *plus* such small sum as might represent the value of the dilapidated building on it or, if we add to the Rs. 800 purchase money the Rs. 500, which the purchaser has spent on it in re-building the house so as to put it into tenantable repair, and from this deduct the present estimated value of the building, Rs. 640, we get Rs. 660, which divided by 30, gives Rs. 22 per square yard as the value of the land. Precisely the same result is arrived at if we deduct from the Rs. 800 purchases money Rs. 140, the amount by which the present value of the building exceeds the Rs. 500 spent on it since the purchase. 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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

THE monsoon has made fair progress at the Presidency, considering its late arrival, and in parts of the mofussil there has been a moderate though tardy fall of of rain; but from other districts reports are less favourable, and rain is needed for agricultural purposes. Business here has continued to be slow and tame in all its branches, both export and local buyers of Cotton having been quite absent from the market on some days; while the enquiry for Wheat and Seeds has been very limited and the tone of bothmarkets quiet, when not actually dull. Exchange has fluctuated but slightly, and rates this evening are on about a level with those which ruled a week ago. Government Paper has moved downwards upon the whole, and Four per Cents. are 3-16 lower than they were last Thursday evening. There has been but a slight demand in the Freight market, and the present reduced rates are barely maintained, although there is very little tonnage expected. The fall of rain in some important districts has led to rather more activity in the forward branch of Import business; but otherwise the position is unchanged.

MONEY.—A falling-off in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 20½ lakhs shown by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, following a diminution of 9½ lakhs in the previous week, and reducing the Balance to some 263½ lakhs, might seem to indicate rather less ease in the Money Market than other circumstances point to in the general slackness of trade, and a more assured feeling as to the future, in view of the abundant rain which has now generally fallen. But the figures given in the return showed that while the continued contraction of the trade demand for Money was evidenced by an increase of 7½ lakhs in Private Deposits, and a decrease of 5¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, the item which so considerably affected the Balance was that of Loans, which, owing to special requirements, had become augumented by 28 lakhs. The Cash Balance was also reduced by some 4¾ lakhs, more having been put into Government Paper, and by a sensible decrease in Public Deposits. No change in rates has been made this afternoon, and 3 per cent. remains the Bank's minimum rate.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but fairly steady on last mail day, at about Thursday evening's quotations; but a firmer feeling having prevailed later in the day, rates advanced 1-32 to 1-16d., a moderate business having been done in Bank Paper, but very little in Private Bills. On Saturday the market opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 5 19-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 25-32d. to 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and the same tone prevailed to the close; but business was extremely limited, as usual now on a Saturday, and beyond a few sales of Bank Demand nothing to speak of transpired. The market was steady on Monday at about Saturday's closing rates, say 1s. 5 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits for the month, and 1s. 9 19-32d. for Bank Demand, with a possibility of 1s. 5 ⅝d. had there been any enquiry; but there was none to speak of, and business generally was dull in the extreme. A quiet feeling prevailed at opening on Tuesday, and Monday evening's rate for Bank Demand was first quoted, but three months' sight Credits were made a shade lower, at 1s. 5 13-16d. to 25-32d. Some Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5 9-16d. and Demand at 1s. 5 19-32d. was done in the early part of the day; but rates afterwards dropped 1-16d. for Bank remittance, and 1-32d. for Private Paper, the market closing quiet, and very little business having been done. Yesterday the market opened steady, with Bank remittance a shade higher, but Credits unchanged, and closed quiet, not much having been done during the day in either direction. A little Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5 9-16d., and Demand at 1s. 5 19-32d., was taken; and a moderate amount of Private Paper was placed at 1s. 5 25-32d. for ready three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 5 13-16 for July, and at 1s. 5¾d. for August delivery. This morning Bank Demand opened at 1s. 5 19-32d.; but as no Private Bills came out, and some demand for Bank remittance set in, the rate fell 1-16d., and the market closed quiet at our quotations, say:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | ...1s. 5 17-32d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic Transfer | | ...1s. 5¾d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | | ...1s. 5 19-32d. | ,, |
| Do. | 4 do. | ...1s. 5¾d. | ,, |
| Do. | 6 do. | ...1s. 5 23-32d. | ,, |
| Credits | 3 do. | ...1s. 5¾d. | ,, |
| Do. | 6 do. | ...1s. 5¾d. | ,, |
| Documents | 3 do. | ...1s. 5 25-32d. | ,, |
| Do. | 6 do. | ...1s. 5 29-32d. | ,, |
| Francs | 3 do. | ... 187 | ,, |
| Do. | 6 do. | ...188¼ | ,, |

The weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 8th July 1891 | Rs. | 67,81,000 |
| Silver received during the week | ,, | 40,000 |
| | Rs. | 68,21,000 |
| New coin paid during the week | ,, | 11,00,000 |
| | Rs. | 57,21,000 |
| Bullion belonging to private individuals | ,, | 34,000 |
| | Rs. | 57,55,000 |
| Last week | ,, | 68,16,000 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet last Friday with a downward tendency in rates rather than otherwise, but not much actual change. Fours for Money were called 107⅜, and at closing, 107 11-16 was quoted; while for the July and August Accounts, 107 7-16 and 107 3-16 respectively were named. The tone of the market was weak during a part of Saturday, but not much business was done either for Money or Account, and rates for Fours afterwards stiffened and were quoted rather higher, closing quotations having been 107⅜ for cash, 107 9-16 for the July settlement, and 107½ for the August account. On Monday again the market was partially weak and drooping, and rates for Fours gave way ¼ per cent. for Money, and 1-16 for this month's settlement, closing quotations having been 10-7 5-8 and 107½ respectively; but for the August accounnt 1-16 per cent. higher was named, at 107 5-16. The market was weak and declining again on Tuesday, and rates for Fours receded ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. from Monday's final quotations, being 107⅛ for cash, 107 5-16 to ⅜ for the next settling day, and 107 1-16 to ¼ for the August account. There was some improvement in the market yesterday, and rates for Fours recovered 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. of their previous decline, quotations at closing having been 107⅜ for Money, 107 7-16 for this month's settlement, and 107¼ for August, with a steady feeling. There has been no further change to-day and the market closed quiet at the above quotations. 4½ per cents. have remained at 108½ nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 109. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher, at 104½.

SHARES.—Although on some days during the past week this market has been quiet, on others there has been a better enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip, and a material advance has, in a number of instances, been established; and the same may be said of Press Shares to some extent. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we now report an advance of Rs. 45 in Queen Mill Shares; of Rs. 40 in Imperial; of Rs. 35 in Soonderdas; of Rs. 25 in Morarji Gokuldass; of Rs. 20 in Jevraz Balloo and Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 15 each in Empress, City of Bombay, Khatao Maconjee Maneckji Petit, Connaught, and Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern, Bombay Cotton, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 7½ in Leopold; of Rs. 6 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, Sholapore, Presidency, Hindustan, Gordon, and Mazagon. On the other hand, Ripon, Western India, and David are all Rs. 5 lower. In Press Shares, Albert of Kurrachee are Rs. 20 up; Volkarts have advanced Rs. 15; Mofussil are Rs. 5; and New Indian Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay Cotton have declined Rs. 7½. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 20, and there are now buyers of this scrip at Rs. 920, but no sellers. Treacher and Co. and John Roberts and Co. are Rs. 10 higher; Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5; and Badham Pile Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Accounts regarding the progress of the S.-W. monsoon received from several of the centres of distribution of staple Grey *Goods* are more favourable than they were last week, and dealers have, in some cases, begun to send home orders for fresh purchases but the ready market may be called unaltered at our last quotations, and stocks are increasing. There has been no change during the week in *Bleached, Turkey Red*, Dyed, and Printed Goods, a small business having been done at current rates. *Local* Goods are now very nearly unsaleable, and the transactions in them during the past week do not sum up more than 800 bales. The clearances of *Imported* Goods are estimated at only 1,800 packages.

YARNS.—The enquiry for *Imported Twist* during the week has been slack, and only a small business has been reported in a quiet market; but prices may be called unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong for the fortnight ending last Monday are returned as 8,000 bales, and at the three ports at 10,000 to 12,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 222¼. Spinners here have made some consignments during the past week to induce business and have in some cases succeeded, China buyers now showing some disposition to take up small lots at the reduced rates. The market closes quiet, with very little doing at the following official quotations:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist... | ...No. 6s | Mule, | As. 4 | to 4¾ | per lb. |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 8s | ,, | ,, 4¼ | ,, 4¼ | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 10s | ,, | ,, 4¾ | ,, 5 | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 12s | ,, | ,, 4¾ | ,, 5 | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 16s | ,, | ,, 5½ | ,, 5 11-16 | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 30s | ,, | ,, 5¼ | ,, 6 | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 24s | ,, | ,, 6¼ | ,, 6½ | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 30s | ,, | ,, 6¾ | ,, 7¼ | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 40s | ,, | ,, 8½ | ,, 9 | ,, |

METAL.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. *Yellow Metal* has been steady at last week's quotations and has also been taken to a moderate extent. In *Iron* only a small business has been passing, but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

COAL has been dull, and rates continue weak and drooping both for ready and near Coal. The only sales reported during the week have been about 500 tons of Powell's Duffryn ex Mary Beyts (s) at Rs. 14½ per ton; and the same quantity of Beyts Cardiff Merthyr at Rs. 13 per ton. The Bunder and Mill Stock is said to aggregate about 160,000 tons. Closing rates are as follows:—

| | per ton |
|---|---|
| Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, | Rs. 14 ready, Rs. 15 forward. |
| Davison's West Hartley | ,, 13¼ ,, ,, 14 ,, |
| Welsh Hartley | ,, 11 ,, ,, 11 ,, |
| South Yorkshire | ,, 12 ,, ,, 12 ,, |

### EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A moderate business was done in this staple, though entirely for local spinners' account, on last mail day on the basis of previous rates; but since then the market has been dull, with little or no enquiry for export or from the Mills, and at the beginning of the week prices gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Oomras, Westerns, and Good Dharwar. The total purchases for local consumption since the date of our last report do not sum up more than 3,500 bales, consisting chiefly of Oomra kinds, Dhollera and Bhownugger, Compta Ginned, and Dharwar; while exporters have taken only about 1,500 bales of Oomras, Bengals, and Compta Ginned. The market closed quiet this evening with quotations, compared with last Thursday's, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher for Belatee, and lower to the same extent for other descriptions.

The Receipts of the present season's crop during the past week have been 11,000 bales, compared with 10,500 bales to hand in the previous week, and 7,900 bales received in the corresponding week last year: and the deficiency in the total arrivals compared with last season's is now 217,600 bales.

We annex our usual tabular Statement of the Clearances of Cotton Westward for the first six months of the year, the most noticeable feature of which is that out of the total falling off of 369,755 bales compared with those for last year during the same period, which are given for comparison, no less than 225,732 bales were shortshipped to Liverpool, which now figures as only the fifth part in importance for East Indian Cotton, those taking precedence of it being Hamburg, Trieste, Antwerp, and Genoa. The other principal ports to which shipments during the past six months show a falling off as against last year are Antwerp, Havre, Trieste, Venice, and Odessa.

From last Thursday, when the first official telegraphic weather and crop report with reference to Cotton was issued, to the beginning of this week, there had been more or less rain all over the Cotton area, ranging from ·02 cents at Bellary to 4 in. 42 cents at Nagpore. The heavest fall had been registered in the destricts of the Oomra circle, and the lightest in those of Bengal, and while in the latter Cotton-sowing had not commenced, owing to the absence of rain, throughout the former the sowing was making good progress, though more rain was much needed at Barsee. At Broach, the total fall had been 5 in. 16 cents. The weather continued sensonable, and Cotton-sowing was making good progress. The total fall of rain in the Dhollera circle had been slight, ranging from 26 cents at Veerumgam to 2in. 61 cents at Bhownuggur, and sowing had not commenced in any district; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the absence of further rain was causing anxiety. The telegraphic advices to hand to-day report the fall of only a few cents (not a quarter of an inch in any case) in several of the Bengal and Oomra district; so that the situation may be considered unchanged, excepting that in the districts where sowing had not commenced the rain was still more urgently required.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal without commission, viz.:—

| *Cotton*— | Per candy. | Per lb. C & F. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine | Rs. 152=3 15-32d. | |
| Do. Fully Good | ,, 142=3d. | |
| Do. Good | ,, 134=3 1-16d. | |
| Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) | ,, 162=3 11-16d. | |
| Do. Good | ,, 152=3 15-32d. | |
| Khandeish, Fully Good | ,, 151=3 ⅜d. | |
| Do. Good | ,, 147=3 11-32d. | |
| Broach, Fine | ,, 189=4¼d. | |
| Do. Good | ,, 175=3 31-32d. | |
| Belatee, Fine | ,, 158=3 19-32d. | |
| Do. Fully Good | ,, 145=3 5-16d. | |
| Do. Good | ,, 135=3 3-32d. | |
| Dhollera, Fine | ,, 179=4 1-32d. | |
| Do. Fully Good | ,, 165=3¾d. | |
| Do. Good | ,, 152=3 15-32d. | |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good | ,, 159=3 19-32d. | |
| Westerns Good | ,, 156=3 17-32d. | |

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

| | Season, 1890-91. Bales. | Season, 1889-90. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 316,000 | 380,800 |
| Hingunghat | 21,800 | 27,500 |
| Berar | 391,000 | 423,000 |
| Khandeish | 393,000 | 291,000 |
| Barsee and Nugger | 143,500 | 149,500 |
| Sind and Persian | 35,500 | 68,000 |
| Broach | 179,500 | 240,000 |
| Dhollera | 332,500 | 422,000 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 60,000 | 85,500 |
| Westerns and Madras. | 5,500 | 8,600 |
| | 1,878,300 | 2,095,900 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

| Receipts. | 1891. Bales. | 1890. Bales. | 1889. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 11,333 | 6,763 | 14,778 |
| From 1st Jan. to 8th July | 1,714,698 | 1,835,140 | 1,603,933 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the week | 5,460 | 1,646 | 7,849 |
| From 1st Jan. to 8th July | 950,886 | 1,316,190 | 1,157,986 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For the week | 3,915 | 561 | 1,35 |
| From 1st Jan. to 8th July | 86,370 | 48,711 | 23,42 |

Comparative Statement showing the Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1890 and 1891:—

| To | 1891. F. P. Bales. | 1890. F. P. Bales. | Increase or Decrease. F. P. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 88,122 | 313,854 | — 225,732 |
| London | 5,853 | 10,440 | — 4,587 |
| Hull | 220 | 210 | + 10 |
| Marseilles | 9,796 | 8,751 | + 1,045 |
| Havre | 81,823 | 124,064 | — 42,241 |
| Dunkirk | 47,910 | 44,290 | + 3,620 |
| Antwerp | 160,789 | 210,092 | — 49,303 |
| Ghent | 15,600 | 9,513 | + 6,087 |
| Amsterdam | ..... | 160 | — 160 |
| Bremen | 9,682 | 18,537 | — 8,855 |
| Hamburg | 167,489 | 142,555 | + 24,934 |
| Barcelona | 15,100 | 12,250 | + 2,850 |
| Genoa | 96,847 | 107,887 | — 11,040 |
| Naples | 9,850 | 14,750 | — 4,900 |
| Venice | 53,996 | 75,285 | — 21,289 |
| Leghorn | 1,910 | 2,700 | — 790 |
| Trieste | 1,61,622 | 1,87,166 | — 25,544 |
| Piræus | 1,150 | 700 | + 450 |
| Odessa | 12,620 | 24,930 | — 12,310 |
| Gottenburg | 2,000 | 3,350 | — 1,350 |
| Narkoping | 200 | 1,100 | — 900 |
| Nykoping | 200 | 200 | ... |
| Stockholm | 200 | ... | + 200 |
| Christiania | 100 | ... | + 100 |
| Bergen | ... | 50 | — 50 |
| Total | 943,079 | 1,312,834 | Net decrease 369,755 = 28·16 p. ct. |

WHEAT.—Only a small amount of business has been transacted in this market during the past week, and the feeling has been quiet or dull; but prices were maintained at the previous level until yesterday, when quotations were put down half-an-anna per cwt. all round.

SEEDS have not been in much request for export on any day, and generally there has been only a small business passing in a quiet market. *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-7-6 to Rs. 6-10-6 per cwt., but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | 1891. Cwts. | 1890. Cwts. | 1889. Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 264,027 | 53,468 | 82,096 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July | 10,376,860 | 4,093,067 | 4,449,505 |
| Linseed for the week | 39,159 | 15,259 | 47,569 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July | 4,029,053 | 1,936,719 | 1,552,182 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 24,436 | 3,132 | 53,347 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July | 1,115,347 | 876,390 | 1,193,512 |
| Gingelly seed for the week | 290 | 1,624 | 871 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July | 955,835 | 677,986 | 646,635 |

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | 1891. Cwts. | 1890. Cwts. | 1889. Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 552,746 | 39,514 | 37,390 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July | 9,116,574 | 3,022,801 | 3,561,426 |
| Linseed for the week | 194,929 | 69,971 | 9,020 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July | 3,436,511 | 1,571,533 | 1,399,691 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 35,214 | 22 | 11,169 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July | 1,012,338 | 603,751 | 1,076,665 |
| Gingelly seed for the week | 3,019 | 14,880 | ... |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th July | 1,019,750 | 797,981 | 633,065 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG—June 24, at Aliporo, Sitarampore, the wife of E C Agabeg, of a daughter (premature).
LLOYD—July 4, at Jhumjharpore, T S R, the wife of Trevor Lloyd, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BIGNELL—July 2, at Kuch Behar, Phyllis, the only daughter of Richard and Katie Bignell, aged 3 years, 2 months and 29 days.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1891.


IT requires very little reading between the lines of the Resolution of the Government of India upon the supply of articles of local manufacture for the public service to see that the India Office has had much more to do with it than the Government who issued it. The Government of India have certainly been slow to discover that when they instructed the local administrations in 1883 to buy locally articles manufactured in India, "even though the raw material necessary to their manufacture may have been originally imported from Europe," it was not intended to include in the expression "raw material" the iron and steel bars and plates which are used in bridges, roofs, and other finished engineering structures. We say this because the history of what has happened since 1883 shows that the Government of India, as a matter of fact and in practice, did not for five years give the particular interpretation which—under pressure from the Secretary of State influenced, we strongly believe, by the Stores Department of the India Office—they have now given to it. This is no mere conjecture. In a communication from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas which accompanied the memorial to the Government of India last autumn, a number of cases were cited in which that firm had executed work for Government, much of which would never have been given to them if the Resolution of 1883 had had the narrow meaning which has been officially attributed to it in this correspondence. These cases so thoroughly establish the present contention that we think it necessary to quote them. They were—the Pegu bridge, with six spans of 100 feet each, on cast-iron cylinder piers; the Ellichpur bridge, of seven spans of eighty feet each; the Bhuki bridge at Surat, of three spans of ninety feet each, resting on cast-iron cylinder piers; the Gwalior bridge, with three spans of eighty feet; the Travancore bridge, a hundred feet clear span; the Turkhan bridge, on the Hurnai Frontier Road, of 67 feet span; the Tharawaddy Bridge, eighty feet span; besides well curbs for four important railway bridges, the iron work and roofing of the Army head-quarters and Secretariat buildings at Simla, the barracks and commissariat stores for Quetta and the frontier stations; engine sheds for various state railways, and girders of fifty to sixty feet span for the Southern Mahratta and other state railways. And these works were undertaken by only one out the many firms in all parts of India who signed the memorial. We submit, therefore, that it was an afterthought, prompted from outside, which led the Government of India, five years after the Resolution of 1883 was issued, to declare that structural iron-work manufactured by firms in India employing Indian labour was not in view when Lord Ripon's Government directed the attention of the local administrations to the expediency of supplying the wants of the public service "by the purchase in the local markets of articles of *bona fide* local manufacture."

We shall not be giving the Government of India credit that is not due to them if we say that, reading the Resolution in the light of all that has gone before, it affords evidence that they have struggled hard with the India Office to secure the fair treatment for Indian industries which they continuously enjoyed for five years subsequent to the issue of the Resolution of 1883. In the absence of technical information on the subject, it is difficult to estimate the practical value of the concession made in the Resolution issued last week, or to say to what extent Indian engineers and iron-founders will be able to comply with the stringent conditions under which they are to be permitted henceforth to tender for Government work. The tests to which it is intended to subject the work turned out in Indian foundries are severe, but not more severe than those which are insisted on by the Stores Department at home. These tests, indeed, are often in part the causes of the long delays that occur in supplying Indian indents on the Director of Stores. Engines and machines by well-known makers whose reputation is too valuable to be sacrificed in turning out second-rate work for the Indian Government are tested at every stage in construction with a minuteness not to be evaded by a single plate or rivet. In other departments of supply the tests are said to be more easily evaded. However, that there is no reluctance on the part of the principal Indian firms to submit their work to the necessary ordeal is evident from the offer made by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, in the correspondence published a few months since, to lay down a complete hydraulic testing plant at their own expense. A few months' experience will show to what extent the new order of things will benefit the industries concerned. The smaller establishments will, we fear, derive no benefit from the concession. A careful selection of the firms who are to be allowed to tender will be made by the local Governments, based upon a specific estimate of their mechanical and constructive resources, and upon regard to their standing and reputation. This rule, though there is much to be said for it, may be found to work harshly, for there are items in the schedule which can be almost as well undertaken by the smaller establishments as by the larger, and the industrial life of a country is often so much a matter of growth from small beginnings that it would be a pity if this Resolution were so applied as to concentrate the work in a few of the larger establishments. The concession is an incomplete one, and Indian manufacturers—remembering what important work has already been done in the country by country firms—may be disposed to ask why they should be permitted to tender for a road bridge of two or three small spans, while a bridge of a greater number of spans, or a roof truss of over thirty feet span, should have to be indented for from England. These matters, however, are less determined by logic than by interest, and a Secretary of State who thinks it necessary to disown protectionist intentions when he allows Indian firms to tender for work for their own Government must be living in daily consciousness that the eye of the British manufacturer is upon him and his doings.

There is one consideration relating to the Resolution which should incline Indian manufacturers to take a hopeful view of it. A strong belief has from the first prevailed that it was not with the Government of India, but with influences behind and around the Secretary of State, that this controversy has really been carried on. The real view of the Government of India finds expression, it is believed, in the liberal application that for five years was given to the Resolution of Lord Ripon's Government; and Government, by liberally interpreting the rules now laid down, may do much to protect Indian industries from the disabilities under which they would be placed by a narrow and unfriendly reading of the new orders. Government, in fact, expressly say that it is not necessary that there should be an absolutely rigid adherence to the items specified, and with this wholesome reservation, reinforced by the necessity that must often arise of getting important work done more promptly than it could be done through the Director-General of Stores in England, it is possible that the concession will in practice prove to be larger than it seems on paper. In one respect, however, the resolution is seriously disappointing. It passes over the representations concerning restrictions on the local purchase of imported stores which filled an important place in last year's memorial. These representations, coinciding as they did with protests from the Karachi and Madras Chambers of Commerce and from others quarters, certainly deserved an answer. The subject is one which it is much easier to take up from the point of view of public policy than from that of sectional interest, for the State itself must in time of emergency inevitably suffer from the depletion of local stores which recent policy has entailed. Mention was made in the memorial of the valuable assistance which local firms rendered to the Government in the rapid equipment of the coolie corps for the Malta, Afghan and Soudan expeditions, when there was no time to indent upon England for the necessary tools. If it is the policy of Government to make India self-dependent in time of emergency—and that is an ideal which is being more than ever pressed upon us of late—they must cease to discourage local firms from keeping their stocks at a level at which the requirements of the State may be met in the day of emergency. In these matters there is sufficient competition in India to keep prices within a reasonable limit, and even when the rates at home are more favourable than local rates the advantage is often paid for by embarrassing delays. On that point the Finance Committee of 1886 have, as we showed the other day, spoken eloquently enough, and it is not to be supposed that the Indian administrations are indifferent to the considerations put forward by the Committee in that connection. Are we to think that the Government of India and the India Office are not in agreement on this question of the local purchase of stores, and that silence has been resorted to as the more convenient means of concealing an embarrassing difference of opinion?

THE Mahomedan gentlemen who have signed the petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the grievances of Indian traders in Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, which we print to-day, may take it for granted that they have the full sympathy of people in India, European as well as native. Public opinion in this country has been scandalized by the accounts that have come from Africa of the treatment to which peaceful Indian traders have been subjected by colonists, who have apparently been too long absent from Europe to know how to treat men of another race in accordance with the spirit and the methods of European civilization. Englishmen in India may pronounce upon this question without being open to the charge of dealing with it merely in the light of humanitarian theories. They know enough of the people who are being ill-treated on the other side of the Indian Ocean to be certain that the harsh and contemptuous way in which they are being served is unwarranted by anything in their habits or character, and that it is unworthy even of the deteriorated civilization of the Burghers of the Transvaal and the Free State. In Natal itself, where we should have looked for something better, for the spirit, at least, of British law should prevail there, the lot of the Indian is little better. It is humiliating to have to say it, for the flag that flies in Bombay flies also in Pietermaritzburg and Durban, but it is true, nevertheless, that the law courts are lending themselves to this ostracism of the natives of India in a manner which has its parallel in the refusal of justice by some of the courts in Turkey to the Christian subjects of the Sultan. There can be no doubt that there have been grave miscarriages of justice in the Natal courts in cases in which Indians have been concerned, whether as complainants or defendants. The "insults, annoyances, and harassing persecutions" to which the memorial alludes have been recounted with too much detail to make it possible to doubt that the people of Natal deal with their Indian fellow-subjects with a harshness from which the less tractable and less law-abiding Zulus are exempted. The offence of the Indians apparently is that there are so many of them. There is one country in the local district in which there are fifteen thousand to two thousand Europeans. In the colony of Natal alone the Indian population is estimated at over thirty thousand, and the memorialists say that the Indians in Natal, the Transvaal, and the Free State number a hundred thousand. But it is only a small portion of these who appear to have excited the animosity of the people of Natal. The Indian trader—the "Arab" as he is called—has gained for himself in South Africa the position he has for years filled in Zanzibar and the ports of East Africa, and the European retail traders in Natal find him a keen and successful competitor. No more serious charge than that, we believe, can be brought against him, and our fellow-subjects in Natal ought to know that the offence is not one that civilized communities are in the habit of punishing by persecution and ostracism. The Indians in Natal seem to look forward with some misgiving to the results of the new constitution, if it is sanctioned by Lord Knutsford. The constitution, giving full responsible government to the colony, was voted last October, but there are grave reasons, connected chiefly with questions of defence and the relations of the Government with the natives, for withholding sanctions to it. Apparently, however, the present constitution gives the people of Natal only too full opportunity for dealing unjustly with their Indian neighbours, and already attempts have been made to withhold the franchise from Indians with the necessary property qualification, of whom, we believe, there are three hundred in Durban alone. In that colony, at all events, British protection should be made available for British subjects, whatever obstacles there may be in the way in the Free State and the Transvaal.

THE Basses or Bassas Rocks, to which we briefly referred yesterday as having been formally annexed by Great Britain, have long been famous as one of the most perplexing impediments to safe navigation round the island of Ceylon. Strong and eccentric currents set round them with unequal force and uncertain direction, sometimes towards the rocks at the rate of three knots an hour, as to place coasting craft in great danger. Though the nearest point is between four or five miles from the mainland, vessels never use the channel. Ismay's "Sailing Directions" lay it down that a vessel should never attempt to pass between them and the Ceylon shore, while the *Bengal Pilot* says that a vessel finding herself at night from unforeseen circumstances within the line of the Great and Little Basses reefs should anchor and wait for daylight. No stranger should attempt the inner passage, unless in case of sheer necessity. The Great Basses reef is about six miles from the coast of Ceylon, about three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, and composed of red sandstone. The bulk of it is below water, and at high tide the loftiest point is but eight feet above high-water mark. The Little Basses reef, twenty miles north of the Great Basses, consists of large boulders so little above the water as to be scarcely distinguishable at a very moderate distance. Its centre is not more than two feet above high water. In 1826 Sir Gordon Bremer strongly advocated the erection of light-houses on these dangerous reefs, but it was not until 1856, after Captain Stewart and other navigators had renewed the agitation, that the erection of lights was commenced. No less a sum than £56,000 had been expended on the Great Basses, when the work was abandoned as impracticable. A new survey was made, and in 1869 the structure was again taken in hand by Mr. W. Douglas, C.E., who with his father and brother have erected many lights for the Trinity House. The Great Basses light stands on the highest point of the rocks, and consists of a cylindrical base thirty feet in height and thirty-two feet in diameter, on which is placed a tower ninety-seven feet high. It is built of granite, and shows a revolving red light visible every forty-five seconds at a height of 110 feet above the sea. The Little Basses light, like that of the Great Basses, is built of Scotch granite and is about 120 feet high, showing a white light

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The following is the result of the race for the Prince of Wales's Stakes run at Leicester to-day :—

Mr. E. Blanc's Reverend ..... 1
Mr. J. B. Leigh's The Deemster ... 2
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Orvieto . 3

## ACCIDENT TO THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 8.

His Highness the Sultan met with a serious accident to-day. He was present at the formal opening of the Cooper Institute, and at the conclusion of the ceremony was driving away amid a salute, when the horses attached to his carriage became frightened by the firing and bolted. The Sultan jumped out of the carriage, and, when picked up, it was found that he had sustained injuries about the head and legs.

LATER.

It has been ascertained that the Sultan is suffering from a fracture of the leg and collar-bone.

## THE PRICE OF AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, JULY 8.

The present low price ruling for cotton is causing discontent in the State of Carolina, and a proposal has been made by the farmers to limit the production.

## PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JULY 8.

The Treasury to-day purchased 645,000 ounces of silver at 101 to 101·25.

## THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON JULY 9.

Senator Sherman, in a letter to the press on the silver question, says the only possible way to advance the market value of silver to its legal ratio to gold is by concert with other commercial nations. The demand for the free coinage of silver, he declares, is unreasonable.

## THE AMEER OF BOKHARA..

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 9.

The Ameer of Bokhara has received permission from the Government to make a stay in Russia, and will arrive in St. Petersburg with a numerous suite in October next. During the Ameer's absence from Bokhara Russian troops will maintain order in his territory.

## THE FREE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, JULY 9.

In the House of Commons last night the Free Education Bill was read a third time and passed.

## THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, accompanied by Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, were present at a State performance at the Opera last night. The attendance was enormous, the scene most gorgeous, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

## AN ANTI-PARNELLITE VICTORY.

Mr. Hammond, the Anti-Parnellite candidate, has been elected member for Carlow in place of the late Colonel O'Gorman Mahon, defeating his opponent by a majority of 2,000 votes. The contest was regarded by Mr. Parnell as a test election.

## THE RECORDS OF THE TRIALS OF THE MANIPUR PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The records of the trials of the Tongal General and Senapati Tekendrajit have reached Simla ; those relating to the Regent and other members are on their way.

## THE LIQUIDATION OF THE HIMALAYA BANK.

At the meeting on Wednesday of the Himalaya Bank, Limited, the directors decided to go into liquidation.

## COMPENSATION TO SIGNALLER WILLIAMS.

A grant of Rs. 465 has been sanctioned by the Government of India to Signaller Williams as compensation for property stolen or destroyed during the Manipur outbreak.

## A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

It is probable that a bacteriological laboratory will shortly be established in connection with the Lahore Veterinary College for the study of equine and bovine diseases.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 8.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PENANG, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Venetia (extra) from China left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 9.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd steamer Elektra from Hong-kong left here for Bombay this morning.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera ..... 3⅛d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5⅞d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.. 96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 78⅜
4½ per cent. „ ..... 79
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107
Bar Silver ..... 46

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Barometer fallen briskly in bay area and moderately at most other parts of India ; but a rise has been reported at Peshawar, Rawalpindi. Readings are highest on the extreme south, lowest in the Punjab and foot of the hills. Gradients very steep, winds feebly cyclonic in the Punjab, Westerly and South-Westerly ; other parts of India variable. In Burma the force is strong at the head of the bay, about normal in the West Coast. Temperature fallen in Burma, Assam, and Bengal proper, and risen or changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature exceeds normal except in Bengal, where there is trifling deficiency. Greatest excess of degrees. North-West Provinces. Highest maximum 117 at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, West Coast. No rain in north-west India ; only a few showers in the Central Provinces and Madras. Akyab received 7 inches.

## CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

### THE COLABA GARRISON *VS.* THE POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

THE first match of the season on the Poona Gymkhana wicket took place to-day and opened at 11·30 a. m. The teams were composed as follows :—Poona Gymkhana : Col. Rhodes, D. S. O., Major Von Donop, R. E., Capt. Wallington, Capt. Page, Surgeon C. B. Hill, Surgeon A. C. Croly, Surgeon Sutton, Surgeon J. E. Trask, Capt. B. Allason, R.H.A., Capt. Randelph, Worcester Regt., and Lieut Geoghegan, 28th Pioneers. Colaba Garrison : Capt. Smith, R. A., Colr. Sergt. Barfoot, K.O.Y.L.I., Major Ryan, R. A., Lieut. Rogers, R.A., Lieut Rogers, K. O. Y. L. I., Private Ibbetson, Capt. Von Donop, R.A., Capt. Melton, K.O.Y.L.I., Capt. Steele, Capt. Tyrwhitt, R. A., Sergt., Stevens, K.O.Y.L.I., Lieut. Walpole, R. E. The weather, which is just now rather uncertain, was not all that could be desired. The sky was overcast, threatening a heavy downpour, but the rain kept off fairly well, and nothing more than a few harmless showers descended. The wicket looked beautifully green and fresh, but the shower made the surface too wet, with the result that the pitch became "bumpy" and the balls kicked to some extent. Capt. Tyrwhitt, R. A., captained the Colaba team, and Dr. Frank, who was elected captain for the season at a meeting of the Gymkhana Cricket Committee held last night, commenced his official duties on this occasion. Capt. Tyrwhitt won the toss and elected to send his team in to bat first. Capt. Smith R.A., and Colr.-Sergt. Barfoot were the first to go to the wicket, and were called upon to play to the bowling of Capt. Wallington and Lieut. Geoghegan, the redoubtable Surgeon Hill being wicket-keeper. Capt. Smith only had a short stay at the wicket and fell in the first over, being neatly caught in the short slip by Lieut. Geoghegan before a run had been secured. Major Ryan, R. A., succeeded Capt. Smith, and after making a capital three hit looked like staying, but a few moments after an unlucky hit put the ball into the hands of Major Von Donop, R.E. Lieut. Rogers then joined Barfoot, but the pair did not run together many overs when the latter came to grief, being caught out at short mid-on by Surgeon Trask. The prospect was now black for the visitors. Private Ibbetson was soon taken behind the wicket by Dr. Hill. Capt. Milton filled the vacancy and gave a chance to Capt. Randolph, who was not behind in taking the ball. Capt. Steele had little better luck, as he, like the other gentlemen who had gone to the wicket, developed a strong inclination to sky the balls. After adding three runs to the score he was caught by Dr. Trask at short mid-on. Lieut. Rogers varied the monotony of this performance. He had made thirteen, when he was cleverly stumped by Dr. Hill whilst playing a little too forward. At the end of an hour and a half, forty had just been shown upon the board, eight wickets having been lost. A quarter of an hour later Capt. Tyrwhitt was bowled by Capt. Wallington, the first of the eleven to be bowled. Sergt. Stevens was immediately afterwards taken in the slips by Capt. Wallington. Just half the century had been knocked up, when the winnings closed. The field and bowling of the home eleven were distinctly above the average. The following is the score :—

COLABA GARRISON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Smith c Geoghegan, b Wallington.... | 0 |
| Cor. Sergt. Barfoot c Trask, b Wallington.. | 5 |
| Major Ryan c Von Donop, b Wallington.... | 3 |
| Lieut. Rogers st Hill, b Wallington..... | 13 |
| Pte. Ibbetson c Hill, b Geoghegan ..... | 3 |
| Capt. Von Donop st Hill, b Geoghegan ... | 5 |
| Capt. Milton c Randolph, b Wallington ... | 4 |
| Capt. Steele c Trask, b Wallington ..... | 3 |
| Capt. Tyrwhitt b Wallington..... | 5 |
| Sergt. Stevens c Wallington, b Geoghegan. | 4 |
| Lieut. Walpole, not out..... | 0 |
| Extras..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 50 |

Play was resumed shortly before tiffin, when the home team sent to wicket Col. Rhodes and Capt. Allason. Lieut Rogers and Sergt Stevens were the bowlers. Capt. Allason retired for 9, being caught out by wicket-keepers. Dr. Trask then took in his bat, and he and Col. Rhodes knocked up a score of 40 before the game was adjourned for tiffin; the latter gentleman's score being 21. Shortly after resuming play, Col. Rhodes was fairly bowled by Lieut. Rogers and retired for 28. His best hit was a 5. Lieut. Hill was given out leg-before-wicket, his total being 4. Capt. Page then joined Dr. Trask, and some brilliant cricketing was exhibited, Capt. Page getting many balls over the boundary and giving few chances. Dr. Trask retired by a well-delivered ball from Private Ibbets on, the score reaching over 8. Major Von Donop was next to go in, and, as was expected, he made a brilliant stand. He collared the bowling and drove the leather all over the field, seldom giving a chance for a catch. Capt. Page and Major Von Donop strek together until score reached 135. Dr. Croly had his stumps brought down by the first ball from Lieut. Rogers ; and Lieut. Randolph had also a short career, falling to Lieut. Rogers' bowling. Capt. Wallington and Lieut. Geoghegan scarcely got into form before they had to retire. Surgeon Sutton joined Major Von Donop and played a steady game until Major Von Donop made an unlucky hit and was caught out by Capt. Steele.

The innings closed at 5·15 for 206. The fielding and bowling of the visitors might have been better. The score was—Rhodes bowled Rogers, 28 ; Allason caught Barfoot, bowled Stevens, 7; Trask bowled Ibbetson, 21; Hill, leg-before-wicket, bowled Ibbetson, 4; Page caught Steele, bowled Stevens, 33. Von Donop caught Steele, bowled Rogers, 68 ; Croly bowled Stevens, 0 ; Randolph bowled Rogers, 5 ; Wallington bowled Rogers, 6 ; Sutton, not out, 5 ; extras 25 ; total 206. One wicket was for 25 ; two for 48 ; 3 for 69 ; 4 for 82 ; five for 135 ; six for 136 ; seven for 151 ; eight for 162 ; nine for 183 ; ten for 206. Bowling analyses :—Rogers : 188 balls, 85 runs, 6 maidens, 4 wickets. Stevens ; 90 balls, 58 runs, no maiden, 4 wickets. Ibbetson : 95 balls : 38 runs, 6 maidens, 2 wickets.

Colaba played a second innings with the following result :—Capt. Smith, run out, 1 ; Private Ibbetson caught Trask, bowled Rhodes, 32 ; Lieut. Walpole, not out, 22 ; extras 16 ; total 61. Play will be resumed to-morrow morning at 11-30.

## HANCOCK, THE PROFESSIONAL WALKER.

Hancock (professional walker) gave a match on the racecourse to-night. He started a mile behind six soldiers of the Lancashire Regiment ; Hancock offering a prize for the best performance. Hancock completed his first mile in eight minutes 0 seconds, and walked in the hour six miles seven furlongs and 100 yards. Private Watts did in the hour six miles and a half furlong, carrying off the prize.

## A FLOWER POUDREE BALL AT GUNNESHKHIND.

A flower poudrée ball will be given by Lady Harris at Guneshkind on the 15th September.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. |
| Previously registered.... | 33 | 28 | 25 | 7 | 25 | 60 | 22 | 18 |
| Thursday, July 9 ..... | 0 | 24 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 25 |
| Total.... | 33 | 52 | 25 | 43 | 25 | 81 | 23 | 43 |
| Total fall to 9th July, 1890..... | 31 | 55 | 34 | 62 | 39 | 66 | 26 | 58 |
| Total fall to 9th July, 1889..... | 29 | 84 | 34 | 26 | 30 | 41 | 30 | 19 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. GREANY, M. D., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Hughes.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. C. DAVIDSON has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Satara, *vice* Surgeon-Major Greany.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. W. B. BOYD, F.R.C.S.I., Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, has been granted furlough for six months.

SURGEON R. J. BAKER, Resident Surgeon, European General Hospital, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for seven months.

## THE POST OFFICE LITTLE BLUE BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is a neat little book presented to the public with the courteous compliments of the Presidency Post Master. I have been studying it, but can only touch now upon a few of its contents. There is a map with it, and explanations which in a great measure upset all our previous notions of locality. Girgaum church, for instance, is not in Girgaum, but in the postal division of Tardeo, and Mahalukshmi and Khambala Hill—Pelion on Ossa—are both on or in Malabar Hill! The Victoria Dock too is in the Prince's Dock, and so on. Furthermore, there is a marvellously explicit note of warning to the public, who are informed that "the delivery of letters may be frequently delayed if the postal divisions are not stated or are stated incorrectly ;" or, as reiterated in another place, "the name of the postal district should invariably appear on the cover in addition to the usual address." Consequently, if you write simply Khambala Hill, and not Khambala Hill, Malabar Hill, the post office authorities consider that they are exonerated from any blame for delayed delivery. Probably, if you were to write Cumballa Hill—as commonly spelt—your letter might find its way to the Himalayas! though the shocking misspellings of Annesty for Anstey, Meadow for Medows, and Curry for Currey—names of former local celebrities—all occur in the book. It is well, therefore, to remember that to secure prompt delivery a letter to any well-known firm, as Graham and Co., must be specifically addressed Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay ; and the many distinguished persons living on Cumballa Hill must have their addresses in lengthened sweetness long drawn out, as residents in Pedder (or other) Road, Khambala Hill, Malabar Hill, Bombay! Then, again, we are told that opposite sides of certain streets which bound postal divisions are served by different post offices. Hence the lovely confusion of having one side of a street in one division and the other in another or perhaps two divisions—as is the case in Grant Road. But, as if to make the confusion worse confounded, this is not always the case, for in some instances both sides are served by one post office. Further, we have generally two, and sometimes three different posting times given for the *same* delivery, according to the position of the office of delivery. Thus at Malabar Hill, if we are sending by the first delivery to the G. P. O. and three other divisions, we can post up to 6-50 a.m., but for all other divisions we must post at 6-20. How much easier it would be to make it 6-20 all round, or, better still, to strike a mean time! In London there is only one postage time for each delivery. No one can possibly recollect such petty variations as I have mentioned. In fact, to learn all the peculiarities of this little blue book is like cramming for an examination! I must not omit to mention that Dadar and some other places, though admitted to be in Bombay Island, are excluded from the local delivery system, and Lovegrove and Worlee are apparently in no-man's-land, and, for anything to the contrary, they may be in Colaba!

There is one distinct error in the statement that "Siri Road is on the sea-shore, and not at the place shown in the map." This must be written in utter ignorance of the meaning of the word Siri. The Siri or ladder-road (the road with steps) is certainly not on the sea-shore, and though not exactly in the place shown in the map—as it forms a fork with the Walkeshwar Road, it cannot possibly be a boundary of Tardeo, as it runs from the foot of Malabar Hill to the top. The western boundary apparently begins at the foot of the Siri Road and extends to the Vellard. This is, no doubt, what is meant, as the sea is elsewhere said to form the southern boundary of Tardeo, Chowpati being considered part of it. Apart from the local confusion of districts the book contains some useful information ; but as long as the postal divisions or districts do not correspond either with the districts generally recognised by the public or with those given in the ordnance maps, nothing but confusion can arise. If special postal districts are really needed, which may admit of doubt, why not letter them, as is done in London? Half the number of divisions might do : thus, Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Tardeo, &c., might be called West, or W. Colaba and Wellington Pier, South or S. The Fort might be South Central, or S.C. ; the Market and native town generally North Central or N.C., and so on. As things now are the public are only puzzled, and it would really seem as if the art of making easy things difficult could not much farther go. It is true that, reading between the lines, the idea which pervades the book is clearly to "save the post office trouble" rather than to assist the public ; yet this is done in such an ill-conceived, badly-arranged way that it may be questioned if it has in the least succeeded.—Yours, &c.,

ARTEMUS.

## MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN P. H. LAWLEY has been granted an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT C. A. W. FORD, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT M. T. ELDERTON, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

THE services of Lieutenant J. C. Keown, 4th Regiment (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment), Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT H. R. MEAD, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 16th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India for six months on medical certificate.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. BAINBRIDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.V., Indian Medical Service, has been promoted to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Cook, promoted to be Deputy Surgeon-General.

THE *Journal of the United Service Institute* supplies the following information relative to the new Austrian saddle, so warmly recommended in the report on the Berkshire cavalry manœuvres :—"The weight of this saddle complete is 36 lbs. 10 oz., which includes a blanket weighing 9 lb. It is manufactured and devised by a Vienna saddler, Wilhelmy, and the advantages possessed by it were brought to the notice of General Keith Fraser, by Austrian cavalry officers, under whom it has been exhaustively tried and satisfactorilly reported on. It gives no sore backs, and if used on a back so affected the injury soon heals. A certain proportion of these saddles are now used in each Austrian regiment for horses specially liable to such injury. The saddle is *remarkably simple* and ingenious ; the front and rear arches are of iron, and are hinged to the side-bars ; a narrow iron side bar hinged in four places connects the arches, and beneath this is the side bar proper made of thick leather. It is impossible to give any clear idea of the hinges, but their action is to allow the flexible leather side-bars to adjust themselves accurately to the surface on which they are placed by the introduction of four hinges alteration in the shape of the side bar in front can be effected without interfering with the fit behind and *vice versa*. No proceeding on the part of the rider is required to produce this fit. The saddle takes the same shape as the back of the horse when girthed up. With the saddle in our possession we have demonstrated beyond all doubt that the saddle is self-fitting, and will fit any horse. As a tree it is the greatest advance in military saddles yet made. The seat is short, 17 inches, and uncomfortable ; it is rivetted to the rear arch and sewn to the front one ; it is narrow and sewn down to the bars like the Hungarian saddle ; over this seat goes another, which has seat and flaps cut in one. The pannels are made of felt, and buckle on to the side bars ; the girthing is effected from a central attachment to the side bar, not from each end. The saddle has a high metal cantle and a pair of very large wallets. The saddle tree is perfection. The blanket is very thick like a piece of felt ; the object of this is to render wrinkling impossible.

MONS. JACOBINI, Secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda, has been appointed Papal Nuncio in Lisbon in place of Mons. Vanutelli.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 7 was 413, giving a death-rate of 24·71 per annum per thousand as against 16·64, the corresponding period of last year, and 24·54, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 99 died from fevers ; 5, small-pox ; 12, phthisis ; 12, measles ; 1, cholera ; 62, diseases of the nervous system ; 61, affections of the respiratory organs ; 14, diarrhœa ; 6, dysentery ; 28, still-born ; 34, old age and debility ; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 19 ; Brahmin, 20 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 222 ; Hindu out-caste, 26 ; Musalman, 90 ; Parsee, 15 ; Native Christian, 9 ; Eurasian 2 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 286 as against 325 the corresponding period of last year, and 307 the average over the past five years.

## INDIAN TRADERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following petition, which has been signed by the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Mr. Curimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Tharia Thopan, and several others, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through the Government of Bombay :—

1. Your petitioners are natives of India and subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, residing and carrying on business as merchants in Bombay, and trade with and have business connections with the colonies of Mauritius and Natal and with Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Quillimane and Inambane, and other places in Africa.

2. Your petitioners believe that your Lordship is, no doubt, aware that, since, about 15 to 20 years ago, Natives of India have been in the habit of proceeding to, and residing in, the colony of Natal for the purposes of trade or in order to earn a livelihood as merchants, employes, shop-keepers and in other employments, and your petitioners estimate that the number of natives of India so now residing in the Colony of Natal and in the Transvaal Republic is about 2,000, exclusive of labourers, whose number may amount to 100,000.

3. Your petitioners have heard, with great concern, for some months past, reports which have reached them through the public Press, as well as through private sources, as to the present position of the natives of India who are traders now residing in the colony of Natal, the Transvaal and the Free State, and the urgent need there is for steps to be taken to insure the protection of the rights of these traders.

4. Your petitioners are forced to conclude from these reports, that there is a desire and intention, in some sections of the community in Natal, to prevent Natives of India residing in that colony, if not by legislative enactment, at least by rendering their life there unbearable by insults, annoyances and harassing persecutions ; and your petitioners fear that these traders often fail to obtain redress when they are compelled to seek the protection of the law courts, while there are laws in force in the colony which, at least in the mode in which they are at present applied, seriously interfere with the rights of these natives of India and enable their opponents to harass them with legal proceedings.

5. Your petitioners also learn that all natives of India, who have settled in the Free State, have been served with notices from the authorities of that State to quit the territory within a few months from hence ; and that the Government of the Transvaal has issued notices to natives of India residing within that State, requiring them to quit their present residences and to remove into, and remain within, certain prescribed territorial limits within that State. Should they be compelled to do so, it must entail the greatest loss and suffering on them, from which the friendly offices of the Government of her Majesty can alone save them.

6. Your Petitioners fully share the apprehensions of their fellow-countrymen, on whose behalf they now address your Lordship, that if the contemplated change in the government of the colony is carried into effect, the grievances complained of will be so greatly increased that it will most seriously deter, if not actually prevent, native Indian Traders continuing to reside in the colony.

7. Your petitioners feel assured that it is not necessary for them to urge upon your Lordship's attention that these natives of India, as subjects of her Majesty and residents in a British colony, are entitled to protection.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray—

(*a*) That your Lordship may be pleased to direct that a local enquiry be made as to the greviences of which the traders, natives of India, resident in the colony of Natal, complain, and that your Lordship's powerful influence may be exercised to obtain the early redress of such greviences as may be shown to exist.

(*b*) That her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress may be pleased not to sanction any change in the constitution of the colony of Natal, which is calculated to prejudicially affect the rights of natives of India, resident in that colony, but that, on the contrary, her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that due measures be taken for the better protection in that colony of the rights of her Indian subjects.

(*c*) That the friendly officers of her Majesty's Government and of the executive Government of colony of Natal may be exerted with the view to obtain the repeal of such laws as may be in force in the Free State and the Transvaal and as are prejudicial to the rights of her Majesty's native Indian subjects.

## SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, a case came on for hearing in which Narran Jaitha, a coachman residing at Khetwadi, sued to recover from the Municipality of Bombay Rs. 1,000 as compensation for the loss of his daughter named Heera, who met her death by falling into a sewer, the man-hole cover of which had been negligently left open by servants of the Bombay Municipality on the 28th of August 1890.

Mr. Rustomjee Soonawala, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Buckland, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Bombay Municipality.

It appeared from the plaint filed by the complainant that on or about the 28th of August last the workmen of the Bombay Municipality had removed the man-hole cover of a sewer at 10th Lane, Khetwadi, without protecting it with proper or any fencing. On the 28th of August last, at 4 p.m. the plaintiff's wife, named Gunga, was sitting at the man-hole cover on Khetwadi back road, selling cucumbers, and her daughter, named Heera, was playing near her on the road. While the mother was engaged with her customers the child went towards the unprotected sewer. While Heera was playing there she fell in the sewer, which, the plaintiff alleged, was not fenced or guarded for the purpose of preventing accidents. Several labourers came up, and going into the sewer they brought out the dead body of Heera. An inquest was held by the coroner, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of Heera was caused by drowning in a main-sewer in Khetwadi through an open man-hole which was unprotected by fencing at the time. After the finding of the jury the plaintiff filed an information before Mr. W. R. Hamilton at the Girgaum Police Court, and applied for summonses against Mr. Robert Salas, the Inspector of Drainage in the Engineer's Department of the Municipality, and Itoo Baloo, a *muccadum*, on a charge of negligence. His Worship, after hearing the case, decided that it was more at civil case than a criminal one and discharged the accused. The plaintiffs therefore, brought the present suit against the Bombay Municipality. The plaintiff stated that he had no means to pay the court fees, and therefore, under the circumstances, he prayed that leave might be granted him to sue in *formâ pauperis*, and the defendant be ordered to pay him Rs. 1,000 by way of compensation.

Mr. Buckland for the defence raised two issues, namely, contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, and, secondly, that the plaintiff had not sustained any actual pecuniary loss. Mr. Buckland said that had the mother taken care to look after her children, and had she not left the child playing alone, the accident would never have occurred. He asked his honour to give in a judgment for the defendant and reject the suit with costs.

His honour said that he would take time to consider his judgment. It was a case in which the public as well as the Municipality, or both, were greatly interested, and so his honour would wish to refer the case to the High Court for opinion before giving judgment.

MR. J. MOLLISON has been appointed Superintendent of Farms, Bombay Presidency.

MESSRS. D. Morris, M.I.C.E., and G. W. Sealy have been appointed scientific referees for the Port of Karachi, *vice* Messrs. W. H. Price and H. C. Mann.

IT is said but it is not believed, except in Karachi, and Lahore, that five troopships will go to and leave Karachi during the ensuing trooping season, and that the General officer commanding in Scinde intends to carry out the necessary arrangements from local resources, and that he will not borrow any aid from Deolali. The chances are they will be Indian Marine steamers instead of troopers.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting was held on 1st instant, at the Colombo Cutcherry, at the invitation of the Hon. A. R. Dawson, Government Agent of the Western Province, to consider the advisability of holding a Ceylon Exhibition at Colombo. The last exhibition of the kind was held there in 1883 and was most successful. The exhibits are to be sent from all parts of the Island, and the military portion of the meeting was specially appealed to to render assistance. According to one speaker, the Government of Ceylon is embarrassed with a plethora of funds, and it was hoped that, out of this fulness of purse, it would subscribe liberally to the proposed scheme.

## THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE following is the reply of the Presidency Association to Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, on his communication regarding the petition referring to Mr. Webb and the Presidency magistracy :—

Sir,—We are desired by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3500, dated 30th June 1891, containing the reply of Government to their memorial of 29th May, and returning their memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for India to be signed on each page. We regret our ignorance of the rules in this behalf, and beg to re-forward the memorial, only signed as required, for transmission to the Secretary of State.

2. As you have been good enough to inform us that the memorial will be transmitted by Government with such a statement of the facts and such an expression of opinion as the regulations require, the Council trust that it will not be considered inappropriate if they avail themselves of this opportunity to point out that Government have to some extent misapprehended the aim, object and character of their representations to Government as well as to the Secretary of State.

3. The Council need hardly say that they feel bound to receive with all respect the emphatic declaration of Government "that in making appointments to the public service, it is impossible for Government to admit of the responsibility passing from its judgment to that of popular opinion." The Council may be permitted, however, respectfully to add that they are not aware that they or anybody else have ever questioned that both the function and the responsibility of making appointments rest with Government. They cannot for a moment apprehend that in asserting the responsiblity lying on them, the Government can have any idea or intention of laying down that in exercising this responsibility, they would refuse to be informed by, or receive representations from, any important or considerable section of the people of the Presidency who may be interested in the subject, when such exercise involves a question of the general policy or principle of making appointments. All the most enlightened and responsible statesmen of the Empire have repeatedly acknowledged the great utility, in the present circumstances of the country, of inviting and welcoming such representations and criticisms as conducive to the best interests of the administration, as providing means for securing material for a sound judgment, as well as for vindicating its action when misunderstood.

4. It has been a matter of regret to the Council that they were compelled to discuss the grounds of a personal claim ; but they had to submit to the necessity of doing so, as the question of especial qualifications formed the exception to the general principle of making such appointments, which they were anxious to vindicate. It was only on the ground of special qualifications or special requirements in the public interests, that a departure from the general principle could be justified, and the Council were constrained to discuss personal qualifications to show there was no sufficient reason to depart from the rule. At the same time the Council felt that a candidate who seeks nomination offers himself to public criticism.

5. The Council would fain eschew the use of so misleading a phrase as 'popular opinion,' with its different historical connotations at different stages of its growth, not to say anything of the fallacious manner in which the phrase is sometimes employed by unscientific thinkers. This Association only claims to represent the collective opinion of its members and those whom they may be fairly supposed to represent. As such, it has not been guilty of any inconsistency of opinion in the matter.

6. It has nothing to do with the petition dated 5th May 1887, referred to in your letter. The Council did not refer to it in their memorial, as they believed that it was an open secret that the origin and character of that petition and its claim to represent the opinion of at least the native citizens of Bombay, were not of the best and beyond question. If the Council are not mistaken, the records of Government themselves contain important information on this point.

7. The Council, however, venture respectfully to urge that inconsistency at different times is scarcely a valid reason on which to refuse altogether to take into consideration public representations and criticisms. They may be permitted to point out that inconsistency is an infirmity which is not confined to popular opinion. If it is allowable, however, to strengthen the representation of the Council in the present matter by the opinion of the responsible rulers of the Presidency, they may appeal to the view entertained by the Government in 1887 in regard to it.

8. It is only as a question of policy and principle that the Council have, as above stated, been constrained to address the representations to this Government as well as the Secretary of State. In doing so, they have not been unaware of the directions of the Secretary of State referred to in the second para. of your letter. But the Council had also in mind, at the same time, the following conclusion arrived at by the Public Service Commission, at page 36 of their Report (Parliamentary Return) :—

"It is understood that all the above appointments, whether those of Presidency magistrates or judges of Small Cause Courts at the Presidency towns, or elsewhere, are subject to the rule laid down in 1879, whereby the sanction of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State is necessary to the appointment, whether permanent or temporary, of persons not being natives of India, unless the person appointed belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps. The papers placed at the disposal of the Commission do not enable it to say with certainty whether those orders have been carried out in all cases ; but it may be observed that in some instances appointments, notably of judges of Presidency Small Cause Courts, seem to have been conferred upon Europeans, although there is nothing to show that qualified natives were not available."

The Council venture to think that, in view of these remarks, it is not inappropriate for an Association like theirs, to watch the working of the rules with regard to these appointments, and to submit such a representation as the Association may think needful to secure a stricter observance of them. They respectfully submit that in doing so they have performed a legitimate public function in a matter of general public interest, and they trust that, though it may be right and proper that Government should "decline to be biassed by their representations, they will give them that consideration which all criticism on public matters of general interest, founded on a statement of facts, always deserves.—We have &c.,

PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA.
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.
Honorary Secretaries.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London, with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Bushby | Mr Gay |
| Sir H L Harrison | Col Erskine |
| Mr Lewis | Mr F Harris |
| Mr Howard | Lieut Fisher |
| Col Ottley | Mr C G Henry |
| Mr McBlaine | Mr C T R Scovell |
| Mr S Bere | |

FOR MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt and Mrs Davidson | Mr Holmes |
| Mr Crawley | Mr and Mrs Donaldson |
| Capt Lambert | Mrs Stewart |
| Mr Winmill | Mr McHutchin |
| Revd C H Pelly | Mr Thelusson |
| Mr Burn | Mr and Mrs J W Johnson |

FOR LONDON.—Mr C Hogg.

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 17th July, 1891.

FOR LONDON.—Surg Maj and Mrs Hendley, Bde Surg Sargent, Capt Doran, Col Madden, Miss Madden, Mr and Mrs Gahan and child, Mr and Mrs Hunter, Mr J Darling, Mr and Mrs Marshall and infant, Mr and Mrs Gibson and family, Major and Mrs Penryhn Evans, Mr Schmidt, Mr Graham Peddie and 2 sons, 2 Messrs Peddie, Surg-Major and Mrs Young, Revd Ledgard, Mrs Steele, Bde-Surg and Mrs Bowman, Miss Smith, Mr Madders, Lieut D F Stuart, Mr Brittain, Mrs Stuart, Dr King, and Professor S Cook and 2 sons.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col Spring, Col and Mrs A C Smith, Mr Luffmann, Mr Pratt, Mr R Decy Spedding, Mr Harding, Mr and Mrs Burkitt and infant, Maj-Genl and Mrs Nairne, Mr G F Sylvester, Capt Lowry, Major Davies, Mr Lane, Mr Harrison, Mr Mulock, Surg Maj and Mrs Anderson, Mr Whiteman, Mr Newham, Revd Miller, Col Rawlins, Col Campbell Walker, Miss Acers, Miss Tuke, Dr Gray, Capt Reade, Mr Crichley, Mr Silcock, Mr Skrine, Hon T T Allen, Rev and Mrs J Mills Walker and child, Mr G. Thompson, Major Wilson, Mr F H Storey, Major Drummond, Mr Harris, Mr P Thompson, Mr Hunter, Capt Chapman, Major-Genl Tillard, Mr Farmer Binghurst, Capt G Randle, Mr Armstrong, Lt Maclean, Mr Alexander, Capt Young, Mr Collins, Capt Bryan, Major Hawkes, Miss Bryan, Lt W A Fraser, and Mr Percy Downes.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, C.S., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and Mr. W. S. Cole, Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, have each been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

## THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

### TRIAL OF MANECKJEE ASLAJEE AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury continued the trial of Maneckjee Aslajee on the three charges of murder and two charges of abetting the commission of suicide by Buchoobai and Perozebai, which we mentioned in detail in a former issue. The court was crowded by a number of Parsees, as on the preceding days. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Frere, Public

after the two Mahomedan boys had gone down ?—No I did not say so.

If it is so taken down, is it wrong ?—Yes.

The two Mahomedans who came with the Parsee looked to you like Khojas ?—Yes.

What were you doing then ?—We were looking at the harbour view.

When did the two Mahomedan boys go down ?—After the Parsee and the two Mahomedans the two Parsee ladies came up. No one had then gone down except the two Marwarees.

What was the interval between the arrival of the Parsee and the Khojas and that of the Parsee ladies ?—Two or three minutes. The Parsee and the Khojas were talking together.

Mr. Jardine : I did not ask you about that. Were they talking until the Parsee ladies came up ?—Yes.

Did they not look at the scene around ?—They were looking about, but were engaged in their talk.

Who else was in that department of the Tower while they were talking ?—The Ghachee women and the two Mahomedan boys were there.

How many Ghachee women were there ?—I did not count the number. I guess they were five or six.

Did you hear any portion of the conversation of the Parsee and the Khojas ?—None whatever.

Did the Parsee women come up alone, or did anybody come up with them ?—They came alone.

Did not a peon accompany them ?—No.

You know Dowlut, peon ?—Yes.

Did he accompany them ?—No.

Did you see him up the terrace at any time ?—No. But as we were coming down I heard a sepoy say something. I don't know what. I cannot say if that sepoy was Dowlut or somebody else.

During that interval did you see no Hindus up the terrace, except the two Marwarees ?—No.

No Ghattees and no peons ?—No.

You know Prabhushunker, a witness ?—No.

Prabhushunker, Mallikbhoy, and the Mahomedan boy Syed Lall are called into court.

Did you see any of these three ?—I think I saw Prabhushunker on the staircase as we were going down. I did not see the other two.

As soon as the Parsee ladies came up, what happened ?—The two Mahomedans went down.

What did the Parsee ladies do on coming up ?—They walked round. The Ghachee women and the two Mahomedan boys then went down, and then the Parsee began to follow the Parsee ladies.

Up to that time was he standing near the staircase ?—Yes ; and he then began to move round the Tower in the direction of the ladies.

You say, then, that the only persons on the terrace at the time were the Parsee, the two Parsee ladies, and you, the Parsee children ?—Yes.

And you did not move away from near the staircase ?—No.

What were you doing all the time ?—We were looking at the scene and talking, except my youngest sister, who was not able to talk.

When did you see the Parsee ladies again after they had moved away ?—Only when they completed their round and came to where we were.

What did they do then ?—They went round the Tower three times.

Three times in all ?—What I mean to say is that the ladies went round four times and the Parsee three times.

Did he speak to the women or they to him ?—No.

The ladies came round four times to your compartment. Did they stay near you as they came ?—No ; they were talking and going round and round.

And the Parsee walked round three times without talking ?—Yes ; he walked round in the same way.

What time did the four rounds take ?—I cannot say. I think about five or seven minutes.

You then heard the chimes ?—What I mean to say is that, as the Parsee ladies went down, the bells were about to chime, and as the Parsee followed them down the bells chimed. I was listening to the chimes.

You children were then alone up the terrace ?—Yes.

How long were you left alone ?—About ten or twelve minutes.

Were you still looking at the views in the harbour before the Parsee ladies came up again ?—Yes ; and we also walked round the terrace three times.

Are you sure as to the three times ?—Yes.

All the four children ?—Yes.

Before the chimes you said you went round only once ?—That was in reference to what occurred before the arrival of the Ghachee women.

You mean to say that, on the clock chiming 3, you went round the Tower once ?—Yes ; immediately on the clock chiming 3.

What did you mean by telling me that you continued staying where you were as the Parsee women were taking their rounds ?—No ; I meant to say that, as we went up, we took a round.

How, then, did you tell me you continued staying ?—I don't know how I stated that. I also said we went round the Tower once.

You stated before the Magistrate that, as you heard the quarter-hour chime, you went and stood where you were, and that you then saw the Parsee women coming up. Is that correct ?—Yes, that is correct.

Then you did not go round three times after the quarter-hour chimes ?—No ; not three times after that, but three times after the Parsee ladies went down.

After what hour was the quarter-hour chime ?—After 3 p.m. That we went round three times is the correct statement.

What was the state of the dress of the Parsee ladies on their coming up again ?—The *sarree* of the stout lady was entirely off her person, and she held it to her breast. The *sarree* of the thin lady was also entirely off.

Entirely off—above the level of the trousers ?—No ; a little below the level of the trousers.

How did she get up the terrace ?—The place is such that one cannot get up without the assistance of the hands ; and she therefore rested upon both her elbows, still holding the *sarree*.

The *sarree* of the thin lady was held up in the same way ?—With this difference, that a portion of the *sarree* was on her back. The stout lady had no portion of the *sarree* on her back.

And the thin lady had also to rest upon her elbows ?—Yes.

When they got on the terrace, they came and stood near you ?—Yes. The thin lady, as she came up first, said there were Parsee children, and that they should go near to them.

And they did so ?—Yes.

And they still held up the *sarrees* with the whole of the trousers exposed ?—Yes.

Was the hair dishevelled ?—The hair of one of the ladies was dishevelled.

Which one ?—The stout lady.

Was the hair hanging back ?—Yes.

Swaying in the breeze ?—Yes.

Did they say anything ?—No ; they said nothing, but came up and stood.

How long did they stand ?—Hardly a minute. They were breathing hard, and just then the Parsee came up.

And they were standing all the time ?—Yes.

And said nothing to each other ?—No.

Did they not try to arrange their *sarrees* ?—No ; they hardly had time to do so.

Then they moved away, and your whole attention was rivetted upon them ?—Yes.

Did the Parsee say anything or speak to them ?—No, he did not speak to them ; but the ladies abused him.

Did he come and stand near you ?—No ; as soon as the Parsee came up, the ladies went away from him, and he went after them. As he came up, they said " Marrairai ! marrairai !"

And they were still holding their *sarrees* in the same way ?—Yes.

Did you tell Mr. Craigie that the Parsee came and stood near the ladies ?—No.

If it is so taken down, is it wrong ?—Yes.

Did you tell Mr. Craigie that the Parsee ladies had placed their hands over their eyes ?—No.

If it is so taken down, it is another mistake ?—Yes. They did not put their hands on their handkerchiefs to their eyes.

Did you tell Mr. Craigie that you paid no particular attention to the Parsee or the Parsee ladies ?—No. I did say I was looking at the steamers ; but as soon as the ladies came up in that state, my attention was directed to them.

Did it not occur to you to go and see what was happening to the ladies ?—No. As soon as they disappeared, one of us said that the clock would chime 3-30 p. m., and that we would hear the bells. Just as it was about to chime the Parsee came with his coat unbuttoned and his turban in his hand and passed us quickly.

In what interval of time ?—I cannot say exactly. Two or three minutes.

He then hastened downstairs ?—Yes.

In that interval did you hear any shrieks or shouts ?—No. In fact the wind was blowing strongly.

Did either of the boys speak of having heard any noise ?—No.

You saw no sign of Ardasir being frightened ?—No.

You said nothing in Mr. Craigie's office of the Parsee's coat being unbuttoned or his turban being in his hand ?—No.

I suppose you had forgotten to mention that circumstance ?—Yes, I had forgotten to mention it. I had it in my mind, but as no question was put, I did not mention.

You did not mention it until you were examined before the coroner ?—I did not. As the prisoner came rushing my attention was attracted to him.

He had not then gone down the staircase ?—No.

Did you say in Mr. Craigie's office that your attention was attracted when you saw the Parsee going down the staircase ?—No.

That is another mistake then ?—Yes.

You then went down in a minute or two ?—Yes.

You were going down slowly with your little sister ?—Yes.

What did you hear somebody say on the staircase ?—He said, " If there be anybody upstairs, come down." He was an office peon.

Was he the peon Dowlat ?—I cannot say.

Was he alone ?—Yes.

He was the first person you met on the staircase ?—Yes.

And he passed you, continuing the cry ?—Yes. I have no recollection whether I met any person before the sepoy.

When you came down, you left behind only the two Parsee ladies up the Tower ?—Yes.

Did the sepoy say anything to you ?—No.

On your coming down, you saw the Parsee ladies and went straight home ?—Before going we saw a man, barefooted and with a cap on, coming up and asking us if the ladies belonged to our family.

There was nobody near the bodies when you passed them ?—Nobody.

After what you saw up the Tower, was not your suspicion excited against the Parsee.—No. When I saw the Parsee ladies running up in that state, my curiosity was excited as to what could have happened to them.

Was not your suspicion excited against the Parsee after seeing the lady with the dishevelled hair and the Parsee rushing down with the turban in his hand ?—No.

Did you not consider it to be of any importance ?—I did not understand it to be of any importance. It was not talked about in my family, and I said nothing. I did mention something about it in Mr. Craigie's office, not before.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang : Why did you not mention it to anybody for so many days ?—Because my grandmother was ill for three days, and then she died ; and nobody mentioned the matter to me, and I therefore said nothing about it. I first went to Mr. Craigie's office on the afternoon of the 1st May. I did not mention the matter to anybody before then because nobody asked. The only question put to me was whether we had gone to the Tower and I said I had. I don't recollect whether I went to school on the morning of the 25th April. I stated before the magistrate that I went round the Tower once ; but I remember saying before the coroner that we went two or three times round the Tower after the Parsee ladies went down. When my statement was taken down in Mr. Craigie's office I narrated my story, and some questions were put while I was making my statement. The Parsee with the round turban on interpreted my statement to Mr. Craigie. His name is Sorabjee Kapadia, who took me to Mr. Craigie's office.

Ardasir Sorabjee Godiwalla, examined by Mr. Lang : I am a student in the Jamsetjee Benevolent Institution and I am 14 years of age, and live with my parents at Mazagon. I am paternal uncle to Nawazbai, the last witness. On Saturday, the 25th April last, I, Nawazbai, Cowasjee, and Sherinbai went to the Rajabai Tower. We went up to the top of the Tower. Two Mahomedan boys went up with us. They were after us, but we allowed them to go before us. We saw, at the top of the Tower, two Marwarees and the same two Mahomedan boys. We also saw five or six Ghachee women. They were on the top of the stairs. When they came, the two Marwarees went down. Then a Parsee and two Mahomedans came up. They stood at the top of the stairs and commenced talking. Then two Parsee ladies came up. The two Mahomedans thereupon went down. After that the Ghachee women went down, and then the two Mahomedan boys. The Parsee ladies then began to walk round the Tower, and the Parsee went after them all round. We were standing on the top of the stairs all that time. The Parsee ladies went round about three times and were about to go down. They went down, and after them the Parsee also went down. We then went round the Tower twice and afterwards stood at the top of the stairs to hear the clock chime 3-30 p. m. Then the Parsee women came up again, first the thin woman. They appeared to have been excited, frightened and agitated. The *sarrees* of both had got out of order. The thin lady on coming to us said," Here are Parsee children ; come here." The stout lady also came up. The Parsee followed them. On seeing him the stout lady said " Marrairai ! marrairai !" The stout lady had no spectacles or *mathaban* on. She had them when she went down. They passed by us and went on towards the High Court, the Parsee following them. We then stood to hear the clock strike 3-30 p.m. We heard the bells chime 3-30 p. m. We commenced to look where our house was. Meanwhile the Parsee with his coat unbuttoned and his turban in his hand passed by us very quickly and went down. As we could not find out our house, we also went down thereafter. As we were going down we met five or seven persons coming up. One or two of them appeared like Portuguese. We also met a sepoy. He asked us who were above, and said " Come down." We then went down. While we were walking along we saw the Parsee ladies lying on the ground—the ladies whom we had seen on the top of the Tower. As we went further on we met a Parsee who questioned us, " Do these Parsee ladies belong to your house ?" We said " No" and then went home. I said nothing to anybody about the occurrence. The next day I went to my house at Mazagon. I did not mention the circumstance to my relations there, as they had come to know of it. I was taken to Mr. Craigie's office the same day that Nawazbai was and I made a statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine : I did not go to school during the seven days following the occurrence. I did not mention the occurrence to anybody until I mentioned it to my brother on the day I went to Mr. Craigie's office.

Why not ?—Because everybody knew of it.

Did everybody know that you had been up the Tower ?—I cannot say.

Did your parents know you had been up the Tower ?—Yes, on the day I went to Mr. Craigie's office.

Not before then ?—No.

Was not the matter mentioned in your house ?—Yes, occasionally.

Why did you not then mention that you had been up the Tower ?—I was not obliged to do so.

Then what obliged you to mention it to Mr. Craigie ?—My brother said the circumstances were so and so, and told me to go with him to Mr. Craigie's office. I did not tell my brother of the circumstances until I went to the office. I was asked no questions at the office. I stated what I knew.

Who were on the Tower when the Parsee ladies came ?—We, the two Mahomedan boys, the Ghachee women, the Parsee, and the two Mahomedans.

The Parsee and the two Mahomedans were talking two or three minutes, standing in the same place ?—Yes.

What were you doing all the time ?—We were standing, looking at the view.

What were the Parsee and the two Mahomedans talking about ?—I did not hear. As soon as the Parsee ladies came up the two Mahomedans went down.

What did the ladies do then ?—They walked about half way and the Parsee followed them, and I lost sight of them. All this time my back was to the parapet wall. As soon as the Parsee ladies went forward the Parsee followed them. They took three rounds.

Had you been round the Tower up to that time ?—Yes ; we took a round at first and then continued standing where we were.

Did a peon accompany the Parsee ladies when they came up ?—No.

You saw no peon up the Tower that day ?—No.

You saw no Hindu up, except the two Marwarees ?—No. I did not see up the Tower that day either this peon Dowlut or that peon Atmaram. On the Parsee ladies going down the Parsee followed them.

When they came up again, in what state was their dress ? Their *sarrees* were off their bodies and they were holding them to their breasts. (Describes the dress of the ladies and the colour of the dress.)

How do you remember the colour of the dress—because you saw it or because somebody told you ? I remember from what I saw.

You were asked before the coroner about the colour of Perozbai's trowser ?—Yes.

And you said your did not remember what the colour was ?—Yes.

How, then, do you remember what the colour was—because somebody told you ?—Nobody had told me. I remember it of myself.

If you did not remember it before the coroner, how can you remember it now, unless somebody told you ?—Nobody told me about it.

When the ladies got on to the terrace, they were still holding on to their *sarrees* with both hands ?—Yes.

They then came and stood by you ?—Yes.

You were facing them, and your backs were to the parapet wall ?—Yes.

Did they speak to you or you to them ?—No.

Did they say anything to you when the prisoner came up ?—No.

How long did they stand by you ?—About a minute or a minute and a half.

When the prisoner came up, what did they do ?—They moved away, saying, " Marrairai ! marrairai ! "

All this time they were holding up their *sarrees* in the manner you have described ?—Yes.

Did the ladies hold handkerchiefs to their eyes ?—No.

Are you sure ?—Yes.

Or anything else ?—No ; they held nothing to their eyes.

You said at Mr. Craigie's office that the two ladies did not say anything to you ?—Yes.

You said that they were struggling to speak, but did not or could not ?—Yes.

You said they were holding handkerchiefs to their eyes. Is that a mistake ?—I don't say if was a mistake or not, but I did not say so.

You stated before the coroner that the stout lady had her trowsers torn ?—I may have said so. I don't remember.

Was that a fact ?—No. It was the thin lady whose trowsers were torn.

Did you tell Mr. Craigie that you distinctly saw a rent in the trowsers of one of the ladies ?—Yes.

Did you say that they were the trowsers of the older lady ?—I may have said so. I cannot say. I cannot be sure.

Can you account for making two different statements ?—It was the thin lady whose trowsers were torn.

Can you account for making two statements ?—I cannot say ; but it was the trowsers of the thin lady that had a rent.

How long after did the Parsee follow the ladies ?—One or two minutes.

And during the one or two minutes did you hear loud cries or shrieks ?—No ; the wind was high.

Were you frightened by the noises you heard ?—No.

Did you say at Mr. Craigie's you heard cries and indistinct noises on the other side ?—No.

Did you say the noises were so great that you were frightened to go to the other side ?—No. I have no recollection.

If it is taken down, is it true or false ?—I have no recollection of hearing such noises or cries.

You gave your evidence before the coroner on the 26th May ?—Yes.

Did you say before the coroner you did hear cries, but that they were so loud that you were afraid to go to the other side of the Tower ?—I may have made the statement, but I have no recollection now.

Did you further say that you did not know whether your companions heard the cries ?—I may have said so, but I do not recollect.

Did you say further that, after the Parsee went down, you were afraid to go to the other side of the Tower ?—I may have said so. I have no recollection.

Did you say that the noises were like shrieks ?—I have no recollection.

How came you to say to Mr. Craigie and the coroner that you heard noises which frightened you ?—Nobody told me to say that.

Mr. Jardine : I did not ask you that.

Witness : Nobody told me to say that, but if I said so, I made a mistake.

You did not say to Mr. Craigie that the coat of the Parsee was unbuttoned and that he had the turban in his hand ?—No. Probably no question was put to me.

Who told you to say so ?—Nobody told me to say that.

Had you had it in your mind to say so ?—Yes.

Then why did you not say it ?—Probably because no question was put to me.

You met a sepoy as you were going down ?—Yes.

Was he the first person you met on the staircase ?—Yes.

Was he one of the two who were called here to-day ?—I cannot say, but he was dressed like that.

What did he say ?—He said, " Who is there up-stairs? Come down."

Did he continue going up ?—Yes.

Had he keys in his hand ?—I don't know.

On going down, you saw the bodies of the Parsee ladies ?—Yes.

Anything else ?—We also met a Parsee further on.

Did it not occur to you that the Parsee who rushed off with the turban in his hand had something to do with the occurrence.—No.

On going home to Cowasjee Patel Street, what did you do ?—I sat for a few minute with Cowasjee and Nawazbai on the fourth floor and then went home alone.

Did you tell anybody in Cowasjee Patel Street of what you had seen ?—No.

When you went home to Mazagon, did you tell your parents or anybody else ?—No.

Why did you not tell anybody of what you had seen ?—It did not occur to me to tell anybody. My father has been without employ for the last ten or twelve years. I don't know if he has independent means or is supported by somebody.

When the ladies came up a second time, was the hair of one of them dishevelled and lying loose at the back ?—I did not notice whether the hair was loose at the back, but one of them had no *mathaban* on.

Why did you say before the coroner that you were unable to say whether one of the ladies had no *mathaban* on ?—I don't think I said so.

Who acted as interpreter to Mr. Craigie in taking down your statement ?—Mr. Sorabjee Kapadia.

Who took down the statement ?—Mr. Kanga, a Parsee.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang : Then, what is your resolution now ?—Did you hear any loud noises or not ?—I did not hear any noises. After the Parsee went down we continued looking at the sea and steamers.

To the Judge : I cannot say in what language the Parsee and the two Mahomedans were talking.

How do you know they were talking ?—I saw them talking.

Cowasjee Aderjee Mistree, the other boy, generally corroborated the statements of the preceding witness, repeating the evidence he had given before the coroner. He said further on : The prisoner was the Parsee who came up with two Mahomedans. The Ghachee women then went down. The prisoner and the two Mahomedans came up, stood by the stairs, and were talking together. The two Mahomedan boys, who had preceded us, went down also. The two Mahomedans who were talking with the prisoner then went down. The Parsee ladies walked round the Tower, and the prisoner went after them. The Parsee ladies next went down and were followed by the prisoner. We went round the Tower two or three times and went and stood near the stairs to hear the bells. The two Parsee ladies came up excited, with their *sarrees* loose. One of them said, " There are Parsee children here ; come here." Immediately after the prisoner came up. One of the ladies on seeing him said, " Marrairai ! marrairai !" and then they walked away in one direction. The prisoner followed them. We stood looking at the views. In a short time afterwards the prisoner passed us quickly down the staircase, with his turban in his hand and his coat unbuttoned. In a short time we also went down. We met on the stair-case five or six persons looking like Ghattees. On going down we saw the same Parsee ladies lying on the ground. We then went down. I told nobody of the occurrence on going home. I was taken to Mr. Craigie's office and made a statement with Nawazbai and Ardasir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine : What were you doing when the Parsee ladies first came up ?—We were standing near the stairs, not near the parapet wall.

Where were the Parsee and the two Mahomedans ?—They were standing near the parapet wall and were talking the whole time. The latter were on the terrace.

How long ?—I don't know the time they were talking.

What were you doing ? Looking at the Mahomedans ?—We were looking outside.

What time did the Parsee go down the first time ? It chimed 3-15 p.m. ; immediately after he went down.

Did you see there any Hindus except the Marwarees ?—No.

Did you see there an old Mahomedan lying down near a boy ?—No.

Did you see any peons there ?—No.

Then the Parsees ladies came up again ?—Yes.

How did they get up ?—With the help of their elbows.

They came up and stood near you ?—Yes.

How long ?—As long as it took the Parsee to come up quickly.

How soon did he come up ?—He came up immediately after the ladies came.

Did you hear the Parsee ladies say anything beyond " Here are Parsee children ; come here " ?—No.

Did the Parsee say anything to the ladies, or they to him ?—No. They moved away as soon as the Parsee came up, and he followed them.

It is not true, then, that the Parsee came up and stood at some distance from the Parsee ladies ?—It is not true.

Why, then, did you say so at Mr. Craigie's office ?—I don't recollect having said so. I don't think I said so.

Did the Parsee ladies attempt to adjust their *sarees* or hold them on to their breasts ?—They held them on.

Did they hold handkerchiefs to their eyes ?—No.

Why did you say they did in Mr. Craigie's office ?—I did not state that in Mr. Craigie's office.

Did one of the ladies carry a book in her hand when she came up a second time ?—No.

Why did you state she did in Mr. Craigie's office ?—I did not state that. In fact she carried no book when coming up a second time.

You said nothing in Mr. Craigie's office about the prisoner's coat being unbuttoned or his carrying his turban in his hand ?—No ; because I was asked no question about it.

Did you say in Mr. Craigie's office that you happened to turn round when you saw the Parsee going down a second time ?—Yes.

You said the whole of the trowsers of the two ladies were exposed ?—Yes.

What was the colour of the trowsers ?—I don't recollect.

You said that, when you were going down, you met some people like Ghattees ?—Yes.

Did you meet any peons ?—I don't recollect.

On leaving the porch you went straight to Cowasjee Patel Street ?—Yes.

What did you do ?—I left the children upstairs and went down.

To play ?—Yes.

And you told the feringhee in the verandah that you had been to the Tower ?—Yes.

Did you tell him any particulars ?—No ; I only told him that two Parsee ladies had fallen down the Tower.

Did you tell anybody else ?—No.

Did you go again to the Tower ?—Yes.

At what time ?—I don't remember the time.

There was a large crowd ?—Yes.

And people were talking that a Parsee had thrown down the ladies ?—I did not hear that. I stopped a short time and went away.

Why did you not say that you had seen the Parsee at the Tower ?—I did not talk to anybody, but went away.

The feringhee to whom you talked is Dr. Nadirsha's apothecary, named Caetan ?—Yes.

Did you not hear him talk about the matter ?—No.

Did you not hear that a Parsee and some Khojas had gone after the ladies ?—No.

And you told nobody of what you knew ?—No.

You had no talk about it with Nawazbai or Ardasir ?—No.

Then how came you to be taken to Mr. Craigie's office ?—Mr. Sorabjee Kapadia had come to my brother-in-law to make enquiries, and Nawazbai said what she knew of the matter. We were thereupon taken to Mr. Craigie's office.

And not a word on the subject passed between you and any other person up to that day ?—No.

And Nawazbai was the first to mention the matter ?—Yes.

Before being taken to Mr. Craigie's office, had you told anybody anything more than that you had been to the Tower ?—No.

To the Judge : On your way home, did you resolve that you should say nothing about the particulars of what you had seen ?—No.

Mr. Sooratchand Chowdree, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was verifier of the Eastern Bengal Railway and came on leave to Bombay. He visited the Tower on the 25th April. He entered the gardens a few minutes before 3-30 p.m. On going to the small door of the Tower under the porch, he found it shut. It was opened by the man in charge on witness asking him to do so. That was the man, Gungajee Heroojee. After going up the first staircase witness entered the library. He met on the way four or five coolie men. The door from the Tower staircase to the library was open. The door from the verandah was also open. After four or five minutes' stay in the library witness returned to the Tower staircase. The door was still open and witness went into the Tower. He met a Parsee girl and a boy, about 11 or 12 years of age, also a man with a red turban. One man was holding the hand of a Parsee child. These were the only people witness met. On going to the top witness found three persons—one old Mahomedan with a boy, and the third was a Hindu man (recognises Prabhushunker, Mallikbhoy, and the boy). Witness reached the top at 3-45 p.m. Witness felt tired on reaching the top and went to the west side. The wind was not very strong, it was ordinary. Witness stopped fifteen minutes. Two Policemen then came, and some European gentlemen. When on the top, witness saw nothing of the two Parsee ladies. He came down the Tower with a policeman, and on coming to the bottom saw the bodies of the two Parsee ladies

To the Judge : The Parsee girl I saw to-day was, I think, the girl I saw in the Tower, judging by her face and appearance. I cannot be certain.

Arjon Rama, peon in the Registrar-General's office, repeated his statement made before the coroner. He saw some papers flying in the air. On looking up, he saw a woman falling from the Tower. A short time after, about half a minute, he saw another woman falling. He saw a man on the terrace, and it appeared to him that the man had thrown the woman down. When witness first saw the woman, he saw her quite near the man. That was the second woman. The man was standing on the top, near the woman. He was almost touching the woman. Both were inside the parapet wall.

What was your reason for saying that the man appeared to throw the woman down ?—Because the man appeared to be leaning over the parapet wall.

Where was the woman at the time ?—The woman had fallen down.

How far ?—About six feet.

What was he doing ?—He was leaning over the parapet.

Where were his hands ?—Outside the parapet.

What did you see next ?—I saw him disappear immediately after.

Were there any other people ?—Yes ; there appeared to be three persons on the eastern side of the Tower.

Were they near or at a distance ?—They were at a long distance from the woman and the man.

Did you notice what time it was when the women fell ?—It was 3-30 p.m. I saw by the Tower clock.

What did you do next ?—I went inside the office and sat there.

Would you know them who threw down the woman ?—No.

Witness continuingly said he spoke of the occurrence to a clerk named Ananta the same day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine : I was on my way to the privy. As I was taking a turn round the corner, I noticed the papers flying. I heard no screaming or shouting.

Before the women fell, you saw three men in the tower ?—Yes.

What sort of men were they ?—I cannot say.

How far had the second woman fallen when you noticed her —About half way down the parapet.

Were those three men there the whole time ?—When I left the place I did not notice whether they were there.

Did it not occur to you to go and see the women ?—No. I was very much frightened. I was frightened when I saw the second one falling ; not so when I saw the first one falling. When the first body fell, I did not think it was a human body.

How long after the first did the second body fall ?—Half a minute, I can say by guess.

Where was the second body when you first saw it ?—I saw it falling a little below the parapet wall.

Were the three men there still ?—Yes.

Up to the time you saw the second body falling you had seen only the three men ?—Yes, on that side ; and I saw one man standing by the second body before it fell.

Before the second body fell, did you see the woman on the terrace ?—I think I saw her on the terrace.

What was she doing ?—I did not see, because immediately afterwards she was thrown down.

Did you see her on the terrace at all ?—No ; I saw her in the act of falling.

And it was after that that you saw the man ?—Yes.

Before that you had seen the three men only ?—Yes, on the other side.

You say the man was stooping. How much of his body did you see ?—From the chest upwards. I saw his hand outside before the second body fell. He then drew his hands in and immediately disappeared.

Why did you not raise an alarm ?—I was frightened and went and sat inside the office.

You never went to make any enquiries about the bodies ?—No.

You did not join the crowd at all ?—No.

Mr. Lang to interpreter : What was the word used by the witness which you interpreted as men ? Was it not person ?

Interpreter : Persons. He said " mansa," which means persons or people.

Mr. Jardine : Was it three men whom you saw ?—Yes, three men.

The Judge at Mr. Jardine's suggestion : You said before the coroner you could not say what sort of *puggree* the man had on ?—Yes.

Is it correct or not ?—It is correct.

The jury expressed a wish to go and see the place where the witness had been standing.

The court accordingly adjourned at 6 p.m till 11-30 a.m. to-day, to suit the convenience of the jury on a mail dpy.

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THE Amir of Kabul is credited by the *Pioneer* with having said a good thing regarding the fighting proclivities of his subjects. Speaking to one of the Englishmen in his service, he pointed out what a poor city Kabul was in the matter of architecture and general appearance. " My people, " he " had added, no time to build a fine town : they were always too much engaged in fighting." There was only too much truth in this remark, for civil war in Afghanistan, not to mention campaigns against invaders, has been very common during the whole of this century. Dost Mahomed gave peace to the land for many years after 1843, but his death was the signal for renewed disturbances. The present Amir has had to deal with several revolts, though none of these occurred in the capital itself : but since Ishak Khan's defeat in 1888, the country has been singularly peaceful.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were :—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wachn, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, E. M. Shroff, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Nanroji Beiramji Suntook, Rastamji Nasarwanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungulds Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

Colonel Merewether moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution dated 17th June 1891, with the view to improving the water supply to the Fort and Colaba as soon as the Tansa water is delivered in Bombay, a sanction be given to the payment of an advance of Rs. 63,360 from available cash balance to meet the cost of laying 27in. and 24in. mains from the Malabar Hill reservoir to the Frere Fountain, Fort, direct. That such amount be hereafter adjusted against the loan which will have to be raised for meeting the cost of extending large mains to various parts of the city. That the Corporation be also recommended to sanction the transfer of 1,000 or thereabouts of 27in. and 24in. mains (originally intended to convey the Tansa water to the Bhandarwada reservoir) from the Tansa stock to the general stock, Water-works, for laying as above between the Malabar Hill reservoir and the Fort *viâ* Queen's Road.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney said the Corporation would observe that this was a part of a larger scheme for the better distribution of water to the city when the Tansa water was supplied, and no doubt the Corporation was prepared to take up the matter when the proper time arrived for doing so. Whether this was the proper time, as far as one district of the city was concerned, or not was a matter about which there was not sufficient evidence before them. The Commissioner in his letter said that the Fort had a deficient supply at times, and Colaba had an absence of water at times. That might be true so far as the present was concerned, but the Corporation would remember that when the Tulsi works were accepted, water was supplied by distribution pipes from the reservoir at Malabar Hill, which were supplied by their own engineers after a very careful survey. The Corporation accepted the system of distribution, sanctioned the money, and the mains were laid. It was known that Tulsi would supply 4,000,000 gallons of water per day for the Malabar Hill, Girgaum, Fort, and Colaba district. But since the reservoir had been completed the water-supply had been increased for that district to 4,000,000 gallons of water per day, making to 160,000 or 170,000 persons an average of 30 gallons per head per day, which, with the exception of four or five cities, were more than any city in the world. But it might happen that the distribution would not be large through faulty mains, and he admitted it was not what it ought to be in Colaba. That faulty distribution ought to be remedied. But what was said about the water supply of the Fort and Colaba applied with equal force to the native town, and the Commissioner contemplated an ultimate loan for the carrying out of these works. Now all those works were one work and ought not to be considered by the Corporation in detail in this way, lest other districts might be forgotten. But there was certain information he would like from the Commissioner, by which they would be able at once to put their finger on the district which required an immediate increased supply, so that they would be able to give an intelligent sanction to the proposal as it was now put before them. If he got that information, he would do all he could to help the Corporation to get funds to distribute the Tansa water. He therefore thought they should have a report on the whole scheme, and he would move as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a report showing (1) the present total daily supply from the Tulsi reservoir, (2) the increased total daily supply when Tansa water is delivered, (3) the population served, (4) the present rate per head in the Tulsi district, (5) the increased rate per head, (6) the capacity of the new mains for daily delivery when the Tansa water is delivered, (7) the present total daily supply of the Vehar district, (8) the increased supply in the existing mains when the Tansa water is delivered, (9) the present daily rate of supply per head of population of the Vehar district. (10) the increased rate per head when Tansa is added, (11) the cost of enlarged mains for the Vehar district, and (12) the cost of laying these enlarged mains.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia seconded the amendment.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee thought the information asked for by Dr. Blaney would, no doubt, be valuable in telling the Corporation where this distribution of Tansa water ought to go when it came in. But when this subject came before the Standing Committee, the Standing Committee were told this was a part of the whole project which was under consideration, and the Municipal Commissioner would, no doubt, bring the project forward when the necessity arrived. Regarding this Fort and Colaba supply, every member of the Corporation knew that during the last hot weather how many complaints came from the Fort and Colaba and other districts, although not so much from the Fort as Colaba, from which latter place all sorts of petitions were sent to the Standing Committee, while letters were addressed to the daily papers from the inhabitants. It was thus, perhaps, that those districts were considered first, and specially on account of there sometimes not being any water supply at all in Colaba. There was another reason why this particular project ought to be considered favourably by the Corporation—because there were those pipes already lying idle. He thought that scheme might be allowed to go on at present and let the information asked for be considered afterwards, because it would take no little time—and the less delay they had the better—to get through the surveys and to get estimates and pipes for all the districts of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner said he recognised the value of the information asked for by Dr. Blaney and he would supply it as early as possible, but he was sorry there should have been coupled with the amendment a proposal to postpone action in the present case. The bulk of complaints on the deficient water supply which had reached him from the public generally in the course of the past hot weather came from the Fort, Colaba, and from the districts which surrounded that part of the city where Mr. Bomanjee Master lived, and the districts between Girgaum and Dhobi Talao. Now, the difference between those districts about Pydownie, the Market, the Fort and Colaba, was that it was impossible to improve the supply of the Fort and Colaba without laying additional mains, because without laying new mains it would be possible to improve the supply in those other districts by an increase in the amount of water conveyed to them next year, when the city was supplied with Tansa water. These complaints which came from the districts represented by Mr. Bomanjee Master would, he hoped, have disappeared. The need there was not for new mains, but for more water, whereas the need in the Fort and Colaba was both.

Dr. Blaney : I deny that.

The Commissioner continuing said that was the opinion of the water-works engineer. It was impossible to improve the supply unless they laid a main for the separate use of the Fort and Colaba. The present proposition had been brought forward in anticipation of the general scheme, shortly to be submitted to the Corporation, because if it was sanctioned immediately, the Fort and Colaba could next hot season enjoy the advantages of having Tansa water, which otherwise they should not enjoy, although other parts of the city would have it. In support of the proposition he called the attention of the Corporation to the fact that the people in Colaba had this year at least received their water supply from water-carts, for which the unfortunate residents had to pay in addition to their water rates, and there were no other parts of the city where the necessity existed. That single fact emphasized as strongly as anything the paramount necessity for improving the supply at Colaba. But no improvement in Colaba was possible—of course he spoke on Mr. Tomlinson's authority and such information as he had been able to get himself—unless a separate main for the Fort and Colaba was provided. In the same way the string of districts through which the present main ran from Tulsi could not be relieved to the extent that other parts of the city would be relieved until a separate main was laid. It was on that ground alone that he had brought forward that proposition in anticipation of the general scheme. He hoped the proposer of the resolution would accept Dr. Blaney's amendment as a rider, so as to cause as little delay as possible.

Dr. Viegas thought the information asked for by Dr. Blaney would be admitted by everyone as most valuable, and he would move as an amendment that this scheme be sanctioned, and that the Commissioner be requested to supply the information asked for by Dr. Blaney.

The President : That will be met by Dr. Blaney tacking his amendment as a rider to the proposition. I would ask him if he consents to that.

Dr. Blaney : No ; I cannot consent to that.

Mr. Eknath Khote seconded Dr. Viegas' amendment.

Colonel Merewether said he was not in a position to withdraw the original proposition, inasmuch as it was the proposal of the Standing Committee ; but as an individual he quite approved of Dr. Blaney's proposal.

On a vote being taken, the amendment of Dr. Viegas was carried.

THE INCREASE OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

The next business was the consideration of letter dated 19th June 1891, Judicial Department, from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Logan, inquiring when Government may expect to receive the Corporation's representation to the Government of India regarding the proposed increase to the Bombay city police.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, proposed, and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded, that the sub-committee appointed by the Corporation be asked to expedite the report.

The motion was carried.

THE RAISING OF LOANS.

Colonel Merewether moved that the following be forwarded to the Standing Committee for report :—

A letter No. 2177, General Department, dated 17th June 1891, from Mr. Acting, Under-Secretary Harvey, forwarding for any remarks which the Corporation may have to offer Government resolution and certain rules framed by the Bombay Government with a view to carrying out the provisions of

## PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE German Empress, like the Princess of Wales, is one of those ladies whose "destiny to wear a royal crown" comes after a childhood and early youth passed in a very simple, almost *bourgeois*, home. The three Danish princesses, of whom the Princess of Wales was the eldest and the most beautiful, were their own dressmakers in their youthful days; the father of the German Empress, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, was too poor to keep a private carriage, and, according to an interesting article on "The Girlhood of the German Empress," in the current number of *Good Words*, "when a drive became a necessity it was taken in an ordinary hired equipage."

The Prince and Princess themselves undertook part of the education of their children, which was very carefully looked after, but "amid all these provisions for mental culture, physical education was by no means neglected. Early rising and systematic bodily exercise formed a part of each day's duty; every species of self-indulgence was rigidly avoided, and the Prince was in the constant habit of taking long walks in all weathers with his daughters, who were the very models of blooming, stately young maidenhood."

The following is one of the stories and anecdotes in the same article, which is not as widely known as some of the rest:—"Between the aged Emperor and the youthful consort of his favourite grandson, the bond of affection was of the closest and most tender, from the moment when the gallant old warrior received the graceful bride into his family circle, until that sad and fatal hour when, admitted after long entreaty to the old man's dying-chamber, the weeping Princess cast herself beside the historic camp-bed, and, tenderly embracing the feeble form, sobbed out, "Grandpapa, grandpapa, they would not let me come to you!"

"The house in Park-lane, in which Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are established for the rest of the season, belongs," says the *Sunday Sun*, "to Mr. Guthrie, one of the partners of the firm in which Mr. Henry Gladstone is also a partner. It is large and roomy, and decorated throughout in the Adams style. The large front room on the ground-floor is sacred to the 'Grand Old Man,' whose desk is placed in the bay formed by the three windows which overlook the park. The *personnel* of the Gladstone household changes little. The same tall footman reappears without fail with each recurring session, and the little German maid, growing old in Mrs. Gladstone's service, still has her place there."

Lady Shelley, at whose request Mr. Onslow Ford undertook the commission for a monument destined to be placed over Shelley's grave, has expressed the warmest appreciation of the wonderful design just perfected in clay, and now only awaiting its transmutation into more permanent materials. This, indeed, is Mr. Ford's *chef-d'œuvre*—an intermarriage, as it were, of the modern spirit and the spirit of Greek art at its best. The sculptor has invested with a transcendent grace and majesty the drowned body of the poet; which lies, absolutely nude, upon a narrow oblong slab supported underneath by two winged lions. In the centre, at the base of the pedestal, is seated an exquisite figure of the Muse, bending slightly forward, as though to catch the last dying echoes of sound from her broken lyre.

Two of the three counsel who are pleading Miss Valerie Wiedemann's cause against the Hon. Robert Horace Walpole, are novelists. Mr. T. Terrell, her leader, is the author of "Lady Delmar," a novel that has been much borrowed from the libraries; and Mr. F. C. Philips, one of her juniors, is a well-known fictionist—the author of "As in a Looking-glass," "Young Mr. Ainslie's Courtship," "Jack and Three Jills," and several other stories. Miss Wiedemann's whole life has been a romance—a very painful one since she became acquainted with Mr. Walpole—and it is becoming that her counsel should be romance-writers. Mr. Walpole himself is a harmless-looking little man who does not appear capable of anything in particular, wicked or good. He is not handsome, is rather diminutive in stature, sports a kind of beard, and is becoming bald. Miss Wiedemann is head and shoulders taller than he is, and decidedly more interesting in appearance.

The Commons lobby was agog on Tuesday night (10th ultimo) about that remark of Sir John Gorst's:—"Government have always discouraged independent and original talent, and have always promoted mediocrity. (Laughter.) In my own time I have known numbers of cases of this kind." The story runs that Sir John had come to the House fresh from a palaver at the India Office with Lord Cross, and that the speech was wrung from him before he had got over the effects. What did Lord Cross think of it himself? asks the *Pall Mall*. He heard it from the gallery.

Miss Lilian Revell, who appeared at the Globe in Mr. Albert Drinkwater's new play, "A Golden Sorrow," is the only daughter of Mr. W. F. Revell, a leading member of the Browning and Shelley societies. She is a handsome and clever person who has studied under Vezin, Beluke, and Alma Murray, and has been in Mr. Benson's and other companies. In her high-school examination Miss Revell was first in classics, beating all the girls of the other high schools in England. She then went to Girton for two years, but gave up her University career for the stage, in spite of the opposition of her parents and friends. She is a good talker and writer, and has a fine stage presence.

Mr. Edgar Shand, to whom is due the vast improvement that has lately taken place in the Thames steamers, is a man of indomitable energy and much geniality of manner. If it were not for the fact that he has been over twenty years connected with the Thames steamboat companies, his age would be put on the right side of forty; and it says much for his enterprise that he has broken away from the unprofitable traditions which put slow and ungainly hulks on the river, instead of the bright, convenient, and well-fitted boats which now manage to churn a dividend out of the muddy waters of the Thames. A portion of the little leisure which Mr. Shand allows himself from the office, the piers, and the works of his company, he devotes to private theatricals.

Miss Alberta Ponsonby, the eldest daughter of the Queen's Private Secretary, who was married to Col. Montgomery, of the Scots Guards, on Monday, the 22nd ult., is a goddaughter of her Majesty, who will come to London on purpose to be present at the ceremony. Miss Ponsonby is a tall, graceful-looking young lady, with a remarkably refined and intelligent face. She is a wonderful mimic, and entertains her intimate friends with excellent imitations of popular actresses, Madame Bernhardt being one of her favourite impersonations. Her mother, Lady Ponsonby, who was a maid-of-honor to the Queen, is a particularly well-read and intellectual woman, and was a great friend of the late George Eliot.

Sheriff Augustus Harris, although hardly pressed to stand for the aldermanic vacancy, has been reluctantly obliged to tell his friends that business matters will preclude him contesting the seat. During the whole time the contest is proceeding, he will be abroad, chiefly in Italy and Vienna, looking after matters in connection with his next season of Italian opera and theatrical ventures there, in which he is interested. His decision has greatly disappointed his many friends in the ward, who were prepared to make great efforts to secure his return.

Sir Andrew Lusk is, without exception, the most popular magistrate in London—with the prisoners; he is one of the best liked aldermen and, taken all round, as cheery, jovial, and good-natured a man as any to be found in the City. It matters not, remarks the *City Leader* in a sketch of him, whether one meets him while presiding at a company meeting, at a police-court, or at 34, Sussex-gardens; Sir Andrew is always the same plain-spoken, hearty old Scotchman, who would sooner give a man a shilling than fourteen days. Sir Andrew now divides his leisure equally between Sussex Gardens and Brighton. He is well past the allotted span, but his three-score years and fifteen bear lightly on him, and one of the liveliest and most energetic members of the household at No. 34, Sussex-gardens is the host himself. To have spent an evening with him is to have passed through a pleasing experience. His witticisms and apt quotations are given free play, and he is a type of host that one does not often meet now-a-days.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 7th July were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 5th 14 feet 10 inches against 15 feet 11 inches on the same date last year. Harvesting of spring crops continues in places. Rice-seedling transplantation in progress. Locusts causing some damage in talukas Johi, Manjhand and Kohistan. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Weather cloudy. Strong westerly winds.

Shikarpur.—Threshing of rabi crops continues. Kharif operations in progress. Locusts appeared in 5 talukas, damaging crops in 2. River 12 feet against 12 feet 5 inches last year.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock fair. Locusts in 4 talukas, causing slight damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Prospects more favourable and cultivation extending. Locusts in all talukas, causing but slight damage.

Ahmedabad.—Rain for the week maximum 2 inches 37 cents at Dholera and minimum 26 cents at Sanand; for season maximum 2 inches 59 cents at Dholera and minimum 32 cents at Sanand. Rain insufficient in the whole district. Ploughing of land and sowing of bajri commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Prices rising.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week maximum 2 inches 25 cents in Kalol and minimum 68 cents in Godhra; more wanted for sowing operations. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—Heavy rain at Kaira; in the district for the week maximum 3 inches 71 cents at Anand and minimum 36 cents at Kapadvanj; more urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient except in 2 talukas.

Broach.—Rain for the week maximum 4 inches 67 cents at Anklesvar; for the season maximum 5 inches 57 cents at Anklesvar and minimum 48 cents at Vagra. Sowing operations continue. Fodder-supply good except at Anklesvar and Hansot. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 6 inches 3 cents at Surat and minimum 1 inch 18 cent at Mandvi. Sowing of rice, bajri, jowari and cotton commenced. Scarcity of fodder still felt in some places. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Rain for the week 1 inch 92 cents at Dhulia and average in the district 2 inches 86 cents; for the season 6 inches 70 cents at Dhulia and average in the district 4 inches 59 cents. Sowing in progress throughout the district. No improvement in the condition of fodder supply, which is scarce throughout the district.

Nasik—Rain for the week 4 inches 6 cents. at Nasik; for the season 5 inches 12 cents: in talukas for the week maximum 3 inches 7 cents at Chandor and minimum 70 cents at Malegaon; rain general in all talukas except Malegaon and Baglan; more wanted everywhere. Land under preparation in some talukas in others sowing operations in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair in 5, middling in 4 and poor in 3 talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; heavy on 5th; total of week 7·99 inches; total to date 22·18, being 3·79 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 1st, 1° cool on 2nd, 4th and 5th, 3° cool on 3rd, and 1° warm on 6th and 7th. Vapour in air excessive from 5th to 7th and normal from 1st to 4th. Abnoral wind from south-east and strong on 1st and from south-west on 5th; wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 5th and thunder on 6th.

Thana.—Rain during the week 12 inches 55 cents at Thana; for the season 13 inches 35 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum 21 inches 15 cents at Bassein and minimum 5 inches 78 cents at Umbargaon. Sowing of kharif in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain sufficient throughout the district. Sowing completed. Ground being prepared for transplantation. Crops good. Locusts still in Mahad.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 18 inches 27 cents at Rajapur and minimum 13 inches 28 cents at Guhagar. Sowing operations continue.

Poona.—Rain for the week maximum 94 cents at petha Mulshi and minimum 12 cents at Purandhar; for the season maximum 4 inches 54 cents at Indapur and minimum 54 cents at petha Ambegeon. Sowing in progress in 4 out of 8 talukas; elsewhere it is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Fodder is sold at a high price in all parts of the district except Bhimthadi. Agricultural stock in a fairly good condition. Prices of food-grains almost the same as those of the preceding week.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 9 talukas; for the week maximum 1 inch 5 cents at Shevgaon and minimum 1 cent at Sangamner; for season maximum 5 inches 58 cent at Rahuri and minimum 1 inch 71 cents at Shrigonda; more rain generally wanted. Sowing commenced in parts Ploughing operations in progress. Fodder supply sufficient except in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock good except in 1 taluka.

Sholapur.—Rain during the week, maximum 84 cents at Barsi and minimum 14 cents at Pandharpur; none in Sangola and Malsiras: for the season maximum 3 inches 10 cents at Sangola and minimum 2 inches 10 cents at Karmala. More rain wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in some places in the talukas, Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 90 cents; total 1 inch 93 cents: in talukas maximum 3 inches 15 cents in Javli and minimum 30 cents in Khanapur; none in Man and Khatav; more wanted in Karad, Wai, Man and Khatav. Sowing generally commenced. Fodder dear in Karad, Valva, Satara, Wai and Khatav. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain at Bijapur 1 inch 6 cents: total 2 inches 41 cents; slight showers in other talukas; more rain urgently needed. Sowing commenced in places. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 63 cents, total 6 inches 43 cents: during the week at Chandgad 6 inches 67 cents, at Khanapur 4 inches 97 cents, at Sampgaon 1 inch 3 cents; slight rain elsewhere; more required for seedlings and for kharif sowing. Scarcity of fodder still exists. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain thoughout the district except 1 taluka and 2 pethas; more in western talukas; average for the week 79 cents; for the season 6 inches 90 cents. Standing raddy crops improving. Soil being prepared for sowing early crops. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder and water continues.

Kanara.—Good rain below and above ghats. Transplanting on coast, in Siddapur and Sirsi.

Rajkot.—Rain 3 inches 5 cents at Rajkot, total 4 inches 69 cents; heavy rain in some parts of Sorath Prant causing damage to railway line. Sowing has commenced.

Wadhwan.—Rain 5 cents, total 78 cents; rain general in Zalavad. Sowing commenced in some places. Weather hot and cloudy.

Baroda.—Rain during the week 2 inches 59 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations commenced. Scarcity of water and fodder in parts of Baroda and Kadi divisions.

THE double mystery of the fate of Lord Dundee and his wife is fairly cleared up by the Athole papers, of which a calendar is just published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. All the romantic details of Dundee's being carried on the evening of the battle of Killiecrankie to Blair Castle, and there writing a letter to King James, boasting of his victory and treating his wounds as not mortal, must be held to be disposed of by the letter of his comrades, Lord James Murray and Thomas Stewart, of Stenton, written within a few hours afterwards, and testifying that "My lord Dundee was shot dead at the head of his horse." Lady Dundee, as readers of Napier's memoirs will remember, subsequently married Viscount Kilsyth; and in 1695 was killed by the falling of the roof of a chamber at "The Castle of Antwerp," an inn in Utrecht where she was sojourning for the night. As in the case of her first husband, her death has given rise to much controversy, one story being that the landlord and some accomplices designedly cut the timbers supporting the roof, with the intention of smothering all the Jacobite party assembled there. A Mr. Stewart, however, one of the party, gives the true story in a letter written immediately afterwards. "The joists of her chamber (he says) suddenly gave way under the weight of three hundred tons of fuel, and she and her infant son and her babe were buried in the ruins, her husband and Mr. Walkinshaw being also injured, but not fatally." It appears from the correspondence that the bodies of mother and son were embalmed. This is confirmed by the fact that just one hundred years later the embalmed bodies were discovered in the family vault at Kilsyth in a remarkable state of preservation.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TEACHER AND Co., Bombay.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, Captain R B Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Po, Captain L Anfosso, sailing to-day:—For Genoa.—Captain Searle, Captain G Orengo, Mr Horne, Mrs Foggge and 1 child.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr M Crawley as cabin and two deck passengers.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Aberdeen | 2371 | Taylor | B | F Muir & Co |
| „ Laseyne | 1151 | Schmitz | F | A Simon |
| I G S Magdala | | | G | Indian Marine |
| Ship John Davie | 1013 | Richards | H J | |
| S.S. Trifels | 1816 | Meyerdich | K | Glade & Co |
| „ Surat | 1677 | Sleeman | M | Shepherd & Co |
| „ Cyrene | 1834 | Hedley | N | K. Nixon & Co |
| „ Ariosto | 2341 | Mallard | O | B Craig & Co |

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Oriental | 2711 | Stuart | 1 | P & O S N Co |
| „ Po | 1931 | Anfosso | 3 | F Bozzoni |
| „ Biasagno | 1474 | Orengo | 4 | F Bozzoni |
| „ Thibet | 1685 | Wilsmor | 5 | P & O S N Co |
| „ Europa | 1433 | Agnew | 10 | K Nixon & Co |
| „ A. Barrow | 2005 | Benden | 16 | Beyts Craig & Co |

ARRIVAL.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Booldana (s) | Wood | Calcutta, June 22. |

DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Java (s) | Shepherd | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Fazilka (s) | Simpson | Rangoon, &c. |
| | Lombardy (s) | Cole | Hongkong. |

The steamer Po, Captain Anfosso, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden and Genoa.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Shahzada s | Craig | Rangoon, June 26. |
| | Nerbudda s | Anderson | Bombay, June 26. |
| | M. Meanatchy s | Callins | Singapore, June 22. |

DEPARTURES.

July 5.—Steamers Vita, Pentakota, and Ellora.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Satara s | Bombay. |
| 7 | Nizam s | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURE.

| July | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Satara s | Calcutta. |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—20 cases confectionery, Cawasjee Brothers; 3 cases spirits of wine, Rogers and Co; 100 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of Perth s—75 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—6 cases medicine and 34 cases oilmenstores, Rajabhoy Jooma; 22 cases oilmenstores, &c, Bomonjee M Punthaky; 2 packages medicine, James Pearse and Co; 8 cases perfumed spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy; 6 cases perfumed spirit, J Esse.
Ebro s—6 cases medicines, Visswjee Nuthoo and Co.
Kangra s—19 cases port invalid, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Trifels s—24 packages glassware, Ganujee Poonja; 3 packages glassware, J Runmell; 13 cases glassware, J Rehimtoola; 10 cases matches, A Shaikadum; 10 cases notepapers, Volkart Brothers; 100 cases matches, Erusthausen and Co; 6 packages glassware, H J Virjee and Co.
Rheinfels s—4 cases anilinedye, A H Abdool Curim; 65 bones candles, D Dalputbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

LaSeyne s—49 cases claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrits s—10 cases printing papers, M Sakharam Joshi.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La seyne s—13 cases wine, A N and C S Co-operative Society

FROM CHARENTS.

[illegible]

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—50 cases beer, F Heyer; 6 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LONDON.

Aberdeen s—40 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola; 875 cwts linseed, Robertson Brothers and Co; 1,590 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,0001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Assam s—6 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee; 909 tollas, gold leaves, David Sassoon and Co.
Oriental s—5 bales hides, Esmail Peerdina; 6,999 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cyrene s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 800 cwts rape seed Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts myrabollams, and 60 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Amine Barrow s—13,000 cwts wheat and 10,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 400 linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—3 boxes silver coins. (Rs. 16,200) the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 55 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trifels s—100 cwts gum, Otto Martin.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ariosto s—2,017 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 361 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—111 cwts sandlewood, and 126 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, the Bombay United S and W Co.

### HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TALANG.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

694—Conroy and B—Goswami Shri Girdharji Shri Govindraiji Maharaj vs Shri Goverdhun Lalji Girdharji Maharaj—Craigie, L and O.
697—In person—A pauper—Parwatibai vs Sadanund Essoba and others—Conroy and B, and in person.
704—Tyabji and D—Shewnarayen Rungla and others vs The Delhi and Northern Indian Flour Mills Co—Little, S, F and N.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 9 | 1 | 11 p.m. | 1 | 5 |
| Teheran | 9 | 2 | 31 p.m. | .. | 58 |
| Suez | 9 | 2 | 30 p.m. | .. | 28 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 9th July, 1891.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | .. | 35 | .. | 4 |
| „ Kurrachee | .. | 10 | .. | 1 |
| „ Madras | .. | 33 | .. | 1 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 8.

10 p.m. .. .. 81·8

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

6 a.m. .. .. 80·3
10 a.m. .. .. 83·4
2 p.m. .. .. 85·5
4 p.m. .. .. 84·2

*Holloway's Pills.*—Teaching of Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by cleansing the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They remove every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Young, Captain, Bengal, Milly Accounts, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Kane, Major, Bengal Seaforth High, on leave, from Kuldana.
Morriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Simons, Major, Bo, K O Yorkshire L I, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Perkins, Lieut, Bo, Sub-Ins R E School, on duty.

JULY 8.

Buist, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd H C L, on duty, to Mominabad.

JULY 9.

Steele, Captain, Bo, D A A Genl, on leave, to Poona.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V A.

Bombay, 10th July 1891.

There will be Gun-drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave:—Capt P H Saulez, I S C, three months, medical certificate.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—Surg-Mojor G Bainbridge, MRCS, LRCP, I M S, to be Bgde Surg, vice Cook, promoted to Depy Surg-Genl.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt J G Single, resigns his Commission.

Lieut H M Corke, to be Capt vice Single, resigned.

The services of Lieut J C Keown, 4th Regt (1st Battn Rifle Regt) Bombay Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieut M T Elderton, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps.—Major R S Brown having returned from leave, took over the Officiating Command of the Corps from Major H A Acworth, C S, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col the Honourable L H Bayley.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut H R Mead, S C, Wing Officer and Q M, 16th Bombay Inf, for six months.

Lieut C A W Ford, 2nd Batt Murham L I, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut C J Windham Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer I have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave:—Lieut A E S Hartigan, I S C, three months, medical certificates; and Sub-Condr D Copus, Ordnance Dept, one hundred and eighty-three days, medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as Scientific Referees for the Port of Karachi vice Messrs. W H Price and H C Mance:—D Morris, Esq, MICE, Port Engr; and G W Sealy, Esq, offig. Engr and Electrician, Persian Gulf Section Indo-European Telegraph Dept.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F W Townsend, Commander, Indian Government Telegraph Steamer "Patrick Stewart," as Assessor of the Court of Survey at Karachi, to hear cases generally, vice Capt. E Bishop.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Behadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholu, Registrar of the Court of the Political Resident, Aden, to act as Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties.

Lieut J G Westropp and Lieut P Z Cox respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 24 June.

Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerji, First Depy Assist Political Agent, Halar Prant, Kathiawar, has been allowed an extension for ten days of the privilege leave granted to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J V Cooke, sub pro tem. Police Probationer, Karachi, has been appointed to act as Assist Supt of Police, Karachi.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar, acting second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal, to be a sub pro tem. second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge with effect from the date of the vacancy and [illegible]

Mr S H Archer, Magistrate of the First Class in charge of the Sukkur Sub-division, and Khan Bahadur Mahammad Yakub, Magistrate of the First Class in charge of the Larkhana Sub-division of the Shikarpur District, are invested with additional powers.

The appointment of A[illegible] Govind Nimbraj as Conciliator in the Khed Talu[illegible] of the Poona Disirict is cancelled at his own request.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Narayan Khopkar, Mamlatdar and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Satara, is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr. Sundarao Dinanath is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Wiramgam in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. Harilal Mayaram, resigned.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to constitute of the talukas of Sholapur Barsi, Karmala and Madha in the district of Sholapur a sub-division of that district, and to appoint Mr. W. Doderet, Magistrate of the First Class, to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Mr. Doderet, Magistrate of the First Class, is also invested with additional powers specified.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Miss Mary Sorabjee to act as Lady Supt of the High School for Native Girls, and Female Training College, Poona, during the absence of Miss A Hurford on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Surgn W F Quick was appointed sub pro tem. Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College from the date on which he assumed the charge of the duties of that appointment until he was relieved by Surgn H P Dimmock.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appoments during the absence of Mr S Cooke, M A, F I C, A M I C E, on privilege leave, or pending further orders:—Mr H P Jacob to act in the second grade of the Educational Dept; Mr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M A, Ph D, C I E, to act in the third grade of the Educational Dept.

Mr H M Page to act in the fourth grade of the Educational Department, and also as Professor of Chemistry and Geology, College of Science, Poona; and Mr B H Pavri, L C E, to act as Head master in the College of Science, Poona.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made in the Registration Department:—Mr Ramchandra Govind, Clerk to the Inspr. of Registration and Stamps, Second Division, and now in temporary charge of the Purandhar Sub-Registry Office, to be Probationary second grade Sub-Registar of Purandhar.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Close, to act as Assist., Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr C A Pogson or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Knight, C S, on return from leave, to do duty as Assist Collector, Dharwar.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Mollison to be Supt of Farms, Bombay Presidency.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W M Fletcher to act as Survey and Settlement Commissioner during the absence of Mr E C Ozanne on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr. F R Desai, Depy Conservator of Forests, first grade, held charge of the West Khandesh Forest Division, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr R S Fagan, Depy Conservator of Forests, on special duty in the Barwani State.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Rao Bahadur Bapu Purshotam Joshi:—Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balvant Pendse, M.A., to be fourth garde Depy Gollector; Rao Bahabur Bhaskarrao Ramchamdra Heblikor to be fifth grade Depy Collector; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Rajaram Mule to be sixth garde Depy Collector, continuing second for foreign service; Mr. W. Plunkett to do duty as Huzur Depy Collector, Sholapur.: Rao Bhadur Ramchandra Bapuji to do duty as Huzur Depy Collector, Belgaum.; Rao Bhadur Narayan Chintamen Soman to do duty as Huzur Depy Collector, Dharwar; Rao Saheb Anupram Balmukandas, Head Accountant, Dhulia, to be sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Bollector, vice Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Rajaram Mule, and to do duty as Huzur Depy Collector, Khandesh.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn J P Barry, MB, to act as Supt Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Surgn-Major H W B Boyd, or pending further orders.

Assist Surgn Jamshedji Dinsha Khimbata is promoted from the Second to the First Class of Assist Surgeons.

Assist Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai, L M and S, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Rastamji Wadia Dispensary, Thana.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Bgde Surgn D E Hughes MD, FRCS, to be Civil Surgn, Poona, vice Bgde Surgn H Cook, confirmed as Depy Surgn-General, but to continue in the Military Dept till relieved; Surn-Major J P greany, MD, to be Civil Surn, Belgaum, vice Bgde Surn Hughes; and Surn-Major D C Davidson to be Civil Surgn, Satara, vice Surgn-Major Grean.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn W H Quicke to be Civil Surgn, Kaira, vice Surgn-Major D C Davidson.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major H W B Boyd, F R C S I, Supt, Lunatic Asylum, Colabe, is allowed furlough for six months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W S Cole Assist Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, is allowed previlege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days.

Mr E C Ozanne, C S, Survey and Sottlement Commissioner, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two mouths and twenty-eight days.

Surgn R J Baker, M.A., M.D., Resident Surgn, European General Hospital, has been allowed by H. M's. Secy of State fer India furlough on medical certificate for seven month in lieu of special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P J Fitzgbbon is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Dharwar, on being relived at Satara by Mr. F B Maclaran.

Khan Bahadur F C Tarapoorvalla, BA, LCE, is appointed to act as Ex Eng., Ahmedabad, during Mr Doig's absence on special duty, or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate side the Honble the Chief Jutice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Varajrai Sakerlal as a Vakil of the High Court; to issue to Mr Datto Ramchandra Patwardhan a Sanad authaorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Dharwar District, in lieu of the one for the Sholapur-Bijapur District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request and to admit Messrs Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande, B A LL B, and Anant Vishwambhar Sakhardanday as Vakils of the High Court.

BY THE COMMISSONERS.

Central Division the following appointmens of Head Accountants are made:—Rao Saheb Pandurang Sadashive and Ramchandra Krishna Fulmandikar, sub. urotem fourth grade Head Accountants, are conrmed in their respective appointments.

### THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24

NOTICES.

## SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

**SANTAL-MIDY** entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

**SANTAL-MIDY** cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in **48 hours.**

**SANTAL-MIDY** is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

**SANTAL-MIDY** Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

**SANTAL-MIDY** is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

## GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough**, Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

**Grimault's Syrup** has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

## DUSART'S SYRUP OF Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony [illegible] green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

**DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic** subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

## KANANGA OF JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Cº PARIS

**Kananga Water** the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

## JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

**Julien's Fruit** Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

| | |
|---|---|
| Constipation, | Liver complaints, |
| Sick headaches, | Dyspepsia, |
| Dysentery, | Overheated blood, |
| Gastralgia, | Eruptions. |

● Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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## CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

**CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE** nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

**CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE** is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

**CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE** cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

S, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

By appointment to

T. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

**WHISKY IN JARS.**

| | Per Gallon. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| "Very Superior" Scotch | 13 8 |
| Finest Scotch | 11 4 |
| Old Irish | 11 4 |

**BRANDY IN JARS.**

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Per Gallon | 12 12 |
| do. | 13 12 |
| do. | 16 12 |
| do. | 18 0 |

**GIN IN JARS.**

| | Per Gallon. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Old Tom | 9 12 |
| Dry Gin | 9 12 |

**BEER IN BULK.**

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| "McEwan's" in 52 Gallon Hogsheads | 57 0 |
| Do. in Kilderkins (18 Gallon cask) | 28 0 |

**Bottled Beer & Stout.**

| | Per Doz. Qts. |
|---|---|
| Read Bros. "Bull Dog." | 6 0 |
| Allsopp & Sons | 5 12 |
| Pilsener | 5 12 |
| "McEwan's" | 5 8 |
| C. P. & Co.'s | 5 0 |

*N.B.*—One Gallon runs 6 Bottles, so the above prices will be for that quantity in bulk.

## ECONOMY!!!

For the convenience of our constituents who study economy we supply high class Whisky, Brandy and Gin, in wickered jars of 1 2 and 4 gallons which *are charged and allowed for, on return, less carriag*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

## CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

## BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bahadur Regalias | Bahadur No. 1. |
| Bahadur Princessas | Bahadur No. 2. |
| Bahadur Manillas | Bahadur No. 3. |

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of

D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors

## McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS

BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

*Lea & Perrins*

Ask for

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**

*Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

## DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

*"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"*

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

## BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

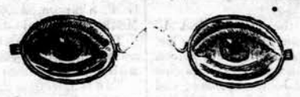
BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),

**7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.**

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.



DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highst price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary we supply Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair (which we return to Europe to be repolished).

Dr. Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

SAMPLES OF FRAMES.

No. 1.

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

Gold, Rs. 60; Silver, Rs. 28; Steel, Rs. 16.

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These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

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RIDING HOOKS.

This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

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No. 4.

PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES.

This kind of frame is made to suit those who only require spectacles for reading, writing, or distinguishing objects at a short distance. The pantoscopic frame allows of the Wearer looking over the lenses without moving the spectacles.

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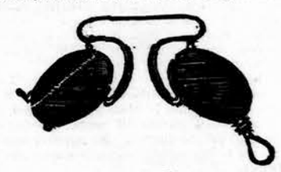

No. 5.

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| Gold | Rs. 50 |
| Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted | ,, 22, 25 |
| Silver Gilt | ,, 24 |
| Steel and Nickel | ,, 16, 18 |

Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kinds spectacles are the most comfortable

*Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.*

## MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Opposite the RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

EDWARD'S

## HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

*Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,*

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy

[illegible] never causes disease.

As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

*EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st* LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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**HARNESS COMPOSITION** (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

**SADDLE PASTE** (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

**HARNESS LIQUID** or Self-shining Jet.

**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

**JET BLACK OIL** FOR FARM HARNESS.

**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

## "The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

*The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.*

# B.O.S.

BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)

8 Years Old ** (Blue Capsule.)

5 Years Old * (Green Capsule.)

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

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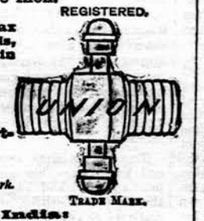

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